PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,959.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6803	MOOLTAN	9491
8th "	MACEDONIA	10013		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7588	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6922
19th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONI	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6922
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,516	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,516	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Laprak		8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4339	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG	2935	Ihle	30th Nov.
SULTAN	2934	Burmeister	14th Dec.
* SOMALI	2935	Birch	28th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
BRADDY STREET, BOMBAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon:	3rd Dec.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	29th Nov.	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	30th Nov.	7 a.m. (Direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlement, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th November, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	26th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 650	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S.Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 400

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be arranged on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORRBER	5331	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORRBER	5331	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+ F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+ CHINA	5999	Early March.
†+ AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+ VORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Piumo.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of Turpentine. Full directions. At Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3068	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	4124	4th May.
*AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3393	22nd "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

* Non-passenger Steamer.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 360
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 300
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 350

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.

Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	$800,000
RESERVE FUND	$975,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 160,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
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If you are not satisfied with your present supplies of WINES and STORES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
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If you want to see A GOOD DISPLAY OF FANCY and XMAS GOODS GENERALLY—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
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If you are fond of a GOOD SMOKE EITHER CIGARS OR CIGARETTES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want cheap prices and EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO YOUR ORDERS—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.

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CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
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5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
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ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SON

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition)

DISASTROUS MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

15 LAKHS DAMAGE.

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THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
Devoid of all perishable parts,
Can be used effectively even by a child.
As efficient 20 years hence as the day charged.

OVER 200,000 SOLD WITHIN 24 YEARS AND 2,000 ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS IN INDIA

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Price Rs. 41-8 Complete.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for privacy and secondary affections, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system, through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impotency, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so gratuitously brand, because no imposition is cast on our patients.
THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2s 9d & 4s. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR £2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £23,000,188

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Customs requirements.

The head of the Firm gives personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

Light Pastry

Plain pastry for all purposes will *always* be light and digestible if a little of BROWN & POLSON'S

'Paisley Flour'

be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.

One part to twelve of ordinary flour is enough.

The result will surprise you.

Try it now!

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowkie No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E, BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

The World's Master Magician, Touring the World with the Biggest, Grandest and Most Spectacular Magical Performance ever produced on any Stage. Presenting the most wonderful, mystical and scientific problems in the History of the World. All absolutely new, Nothing in the performance has ever been seen before

SEE : AMAZEMENT—The Greatest Illusion in the World.

SEE : CREATION—Wonderful, Beautiful, Enchanting

SEE : Princess KIYO—The Triple Mystery—Bewildering.

SEE : AHSID—The Chinese Kid—Most Puzzling.

The above have in turn been the Talk of such Cities as LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, FRISCO, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI and nearly every Large City in the World. SELECT, REFINED, BRILLIANT, SENSATIONAL, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

MR. WINFIELD BLAKE AND MISS MAUD AMBER,

The Popular Comic Opera Stars,

NOTE.—16 People, 30 Tons of Baggage, Rs. 75,000 Expended,

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, 1st Row, Rs. 4 ; other Row, Rs. 3 ; Boxes to hold four, Rs 20 ; Pit Rs. 2 ; Back Seats Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD ESPLANADE.

SKATING SESSIONS DAILY.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

PRACTICE SESSIONS
Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen.
Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies.
ADMISSION AND
USE OF SKATES 8 Annas.
SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE.

Arrangements can be made for Private, Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of an Engine Horizontal 70 H.P, consisting of one pair of non-condensing steam Engines, and also one Korting's patent adjustable capacity condenser, from the Madras Arsenal, Fort Saint George, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 7th, January, 1907. For further particulars see page 1488, Part II, Fort St. George Gazette of 20th November 1906.

C. H. L. F. WILSON, Lieut-Col. R A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
MADRAS ARSENAL, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 28th February, 1908, for all or any of the following supplies :—

Tenders for supplies :—	To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to 1 P. M. (Bombay time).
Nos. 3, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14.	On FRIDAY, The 18th day of January, 1907.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.	On MONDAY, The 21st day of January, 1907.
Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30.	On FRIDAY, The 25th day of January, 1907.
Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 50, 51, 55 and 56.	On MONDAY, The 28th day of January, 1907.
Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53 and 54.	On FRIDAY, The 1st day of February, 1907.

For the Supply of :	Amount to be deposited with Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
1. Hardware and Miscellaneous stores.	Rs. 500	Rs. 500
2. Iron Castings.	„1000	„ 1000
3. Timber.	„ 500	„ 500
4. Bentenk and Calicut logs.	„ 300	As per para 5 below.
5. Waterproof Coats,	„ 100	do, do,
6. Waterproof Umbrellas,	„ 50	do, do,
7. Oil Kerosine Russian 120°	„ 150	do, do,
8. Oil Kerosine American 150°	„ 250	do, do,
9. Oil Cocoanut,	„ 500	do, do.
10. Oil Caster and Gingelly or Sweet,	„ 250	do, do,
11. Cotton waste white and Coloured.	„ 150	do. do.
12. Oils Mineral shafting, Lubricating etc.	„ 200	do, do,
13. Oil Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine,	„ 100	do, do,
14. Grease Axle Mineral.	„ 150	do, do,
15. Canvas Europe and Hose.	„ 50	do, do,
16. Canvas Hose 2½"	„ 100	do, do,
17. Hose fiazen India Rubber lined 2½"	„ 150	do, do,
18. Gunmetal and copper Scrap.	„ 200	do. do,
19. Lead Pig.	„ 150	do. do.
20. Lead Sheets and water pipes	„ 25	do, do,
21. Tin Block and white metal	„ 25	do, do,
22. Iron and Steel Bars and plates,	„ 800	do. do.
23. Buckets Galvanized.	„ 50	do. do.
24. Hoes (Powras Iron) Europe.	„ 80	do. do.
25. Chain Iron.	„ 50	do. do.
26. Firewood and charcoal.	„ 150	do. do.
27. Brooms Goa and Date.	„ 150	do. do.
28. Baskets cane and Bamboo	„ 100	do. do.
29. Leather Rides.	„ 100	do. do.
30. I. B. Sheet and Washers for Morris Conplings.	„ 25	do. do,
31. Soap Europe and country.	„ 100	do. do.
32. Lamps Hurricane and Globes	„ 25	do, do,
33. Wick for lamps and Tape Cotton	„ 100	do, do,
34. Nose strings cotton for Bullocks	„ 25	do. do.
35. Smoke Testers.	„ 100	do, do,
36. Shoes and Nails iron for Bullocks.	„ 40	do, do.
37. Line Coir.	„ 800	do, do.
38. Rope coir.	„ 100	do. do.
39. Rope hemp old for torch light.	„ 50	do. do.
40. Rope Manilla best.	„ 75	do, do.
41. Rope cotton and Lime log country.	„ 25	do, do.
42. Yarn spun and yarn hemp	„ 25	do. do.
43. Paints of sorts.	„ 100	do, do.
44. Sheliac Bengal best.	„ 25	do. do.
45. Tar or pitch coal Europe.	„ 100	do. do.
46. Files, Sheffied make of sorts	„ 25	do, do.
47. Nails and Screws Iron.	„ 25	do, do.
48. Bolts and nuts Iron.	„ 50	do, do.
49. Rivets and Washers Iron.	„ 25	do, do.
50. Packing karmal.	„ 75	do, do.
51. Packing Asbestos and Tucks patent,	„ 25	do. do.
52. Pipes and fittings Galvanized	„ 800	do. do.
53. Shafts wooden Bhendy (for picks and powras)	„ 25	do. do.
54. Copper ball valves, self closing and reversible,	„ 50	do. do.
55. Cloth Dungry.	„ 25	do. do.
56. Cumblies woolen.	„ 100	do. do.

2. Forms of Tender and contract may on payment of Rupees Fifteen for the lot or of Re One for each of the supplies above referred to, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above (1, 2, 3, etc) and enclosed in separate covers, signed, sealed and delivered into THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, on the dates above mentioned.

4. The Deposit accompanying each Tender without which no Tender will be considered shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderers will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the contract Deposits.

5. An additional deposit on contracts 1, 2, 3, amounting to Rs. 500,1,000 and 500 respectively (as shown above) and 4 to 56 a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose Tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. WALD,
Storekeeper, MUNICIPALITY.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE CHINCHPOKLI,
23RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Boy's Own Annual, 832 pages of Reading and Pictures. With 12 Coloured or Tinted Plates, and upwards of 503 other pictures, handsome cloth gilt	6 0
The Annual contains long stories ; 'Bella of Barina,' a Story of Present-day Smuggling, by Louis Becke ; 'The Voyage of the "Blue Vega,"' by Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N. ; 'The Mysterious Beacon Light,' by George Ethelbert Walsh ; 'Roving Royston,' by Walter M. Gallichan ; 'The Story of Sir Roland Precderoy, Knight,' by Frank Curzon Britten M. A. ; and dozens of other shorter Tales by well-known Writers for Boys. The Annual also contains hundreds of eye-opening, mind-forming, idle-hand employing, helpful papers such as will attract and elevate the readers.	
Girl's Own Annual, 832 pages of interesting and useful Reading, profusely Illustrated with Tinted and other Pictures, in handsome cloth gilt	6 0
The Annual contains Mrs. G. de Horne Vaizey's story, 'Betty Trevor' ; 'Odetto, Soprano, a Tale from the Life,' by a new writer ; For the Faith ! by the Lady Margaret Majendie ; 'Barty's Marriage,' by Norman Gale ; 'Ruth Thornton's Wanderjahr, by Jean A. Owen ; many shorter tales by well-known writers, and some scores of papers on Music, Painting, Dress, Household Economy, Needlework, and other Indoor and Outdoor Employments ; the Girl's Own Guild of Sympathy, and a great variety of other helpful papers for sensible girls.	
	Picture Boards.
Chatterbox, 416 Large pages. 12 coloured Plates, considerably over 200 Original illustrations....	2 4
	Cloth gilt.
The most popular volume for children ever published. Both pictures and letterpress are excellent. In two bindings, Picture Boards and full cloth bevelled boards gilt Edges ...	3 12
Buster Brown's Pranks. By F. F. Outcault ...	3 1
Since his advent, Buster Brown has increased the gaiety of nations. In every home he has been welcomed with innocent laughter.	
Foxy Grandpa's Surprises, By Bunny	3 1
With the children Foxy Grandpa ranks equal in interest with Buster Brown. The good-natured old Gentleman and his mischievous Grandsons, who so dearly delight in practical jokes, are familiar and welcome visitors in every nursery.	
The Story of the Teasing Monkey. By the author of "Little Black Mingo."	1 8
Caldecott's Picture Book No. 1. Containing the History of John Gilpin, The Three Jovial Huntsmen, and Elegy on the death of a Mad Dog. By R. Caldecott. Illustrated in colour and black and white	0 14
Caldecott's Picture Book No. 2. Containing the House that Jack Built, Sing a Song for Sixpence. The Queen of Hearts. By R. Caldecott. Illustrated in colour and black and white...	0 14
Nursery Tales. By A. Cheesman. Told to the Children Series with pictures by O. Woodroffe	0 14
The house that Glue Built. By B. A. Williams, drawings by G. A. Williams. An ingenious toy book	3 1
The Hill Top Girl. By L. T. Meade. With illustrations. By Lewis Baumer	4 8
The Lost Treasure. By Everett McNeil. With Eight illustrations	3 12
'Tention. By Manville Fenn. A Story of Boy Life during the Peninsular War. With Eight illustrations	3 12
Dora. A High School Girl. By May Baldwin. With Six illustrations	2 10
The Record Term. By Raymond Jackberns. With Ten illustrations	2 10
The Boys of Brierly Grange. By Fred Wishaw. With Six illustrations	2 10
"Tige." His Story. By R. F. Outcault. Author and illustrator of "Buster Brown and his Resolutions," etc. With Sixty-three illustrations by the Author	2 3
The Browns. A Book of Bears. Verses by B. Parker. Illustrated by N, Parker	2 10
The Children's Odyssey. Told from Homer in Simple Language. By Rev. Alfred J. Church M. A. With Twelve illustrations	3 12
Nister's Holiday Annual 1907. Edited by Alfred C. Playne ... ... With Stories by W. Clark Russell Rev. Theo. Wood. G. Manville Fenn, Cheila Braine etc. With numerous coloured and other illustrations. Picture boards,	2 10
Full Cloth Guilt Edges	3 12
Little Folks. A Magazine for young People Full of interesting Stories, prose and verse, by the best authors. Six Coloured illustrations and numerous others in black and white, Picture boards	2 10
Full Cloth Gilt Edges	3 12
The Last of the Peshwas, By Michael MacMillan. A Tale of the Third Maratha War With illustrations by Paul Hardy	1 14

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GIFT BOOK

For Children, Post Free Upon Application.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906.

BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles, Controls : Panvell & Khandalla,

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,

POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.

KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.

Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur,

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.

Saturday, December. 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.

The trials are open to all classes of cars except, racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—

Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.

Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450

Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.

Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.

Entrance fee for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th.

Entries Fee Rs. 75 for each Car, close on December 15.

Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India,
29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

ANNUALS AND TOY-BOOKS.

BOY'S OWN ANNUAL.
Cloth Gilt Rs. 6.

GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 6.

CHUMS.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 6,

CHATTERBOX.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 3-12,. Half Cloth Rs. 2-4.

WONDER BOOK.
Half Cloth. Rs. 2-10.

LITTLE FOLKS.
Cloth Gilt, Rs, 3-12. Half Cloth. Rs, 2-10.

BO-PEEP.
Cloth. Rs. 2-10. Half Cloth. Rs. 1-14.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.
Rs. 1-2.

THE PRIZE.
Rs. 1-2.

INFANTS' MAGAZINE.
Rs. 1-2.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S DESERT ISLAND.
Rs, 4-8.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S FOX HUNT.
Rs, 4-8.

BUSTER BROWN'S PRANKS.
Rs, 3-1.

THE UPSIDE-DOWNS OF LITTLE LADYLOVE-KINS AND OLD MAN MUFFAROO.
Rs, 3-1.

GIFT BOOKS!
STORY BOOKS!
TOY BOOKS!

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES, STYLES AND PRICES.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "REICHENFELS," Nos. 3-4 Sheds Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignment ex-above Vessel are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 27th November, 1906.

S.S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chalel or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc. and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th November, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL OLD CARTHUSIANS Dinner in Bombay will beheld at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on December 12th 1906, (Founder's Day), at 8-30 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to communicate with Captain F. P. RUNDLE, R. E., 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client Mr. BHAGWANDAS HIRACHAND has contracted to purchase from Messrs. MANECKJI KAWASJI JAVERI, NUSSERWANJI KAWASJI JAVERI and JEHANGIR KAWASJI JAVERI, Executors of the last Will and Testament of BAI PIROZ BAI KAWASJI JAVERI, the following property :—

Any persons having any claim thereon by way of inheritance charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at No, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof or otherwise after the expiration of the said period, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhunji Doongaria Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 5/9 Square Yards be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Dhunji Doongaria Street, on or towards the North by the house of Byramji Manecksi Forbes, and on or towards the South by the house of Pirozshaw Muncherji Chocksey, and which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 690 and Street Nos. 99-101.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WEEK-ENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

COMMENCING from SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1906, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will RUN from :—

BOMBAY.
to
SURAT

every SATURDAY and will return every MONDAY until further notice, calling at :—

Palghar, Gholvad, Daman Road, Udvada, Bulsar, Bilimora and Navsari.

SPECIAL CHEAP RETURN TICKETS 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class will be issued available by these Trains only.

For Timings and Fares see Special Hand Bills at Stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. in ALMORA. Singam Bombay."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago; has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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POWERFUL HARMONIUM FOR SALE.—Maker Alexander Père & Fils, Paris. 5 Rows and Reeds, 208tops, in good condition, recently thoroughly overhauled. Suitable for Chapel or School. For Terms apply to PRESIDENT, Regimental Institute, 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots, Colaba.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 13-16	=	+ 1/16
2 per cent. Reduced	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/4	=	+ 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 1/16	=	— 3-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	33 7/16	=	+ 3/16
3 months hence	33 7-16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	70 2/4	=	+ 1 3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·27	=	— 1
Berlin cheques	20·51 2/4	=	— 1/8
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	per ct. =	
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 3/4	" =	— 1/8
4 months' sight Bank Bills	5	" =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 3/4	=	"
7 day market loans	5	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £360,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills, on Madras Rs. 10,000 at ls. 4 3-32d.

WHEAT—Quiet

RAPESEED—

Brown 44 — 1/4 A.-M. buyers quiet

LINSEED—

Linseed Sold 46 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers dull

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 9/16.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	nautilated
East Indian	do
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	6·09+10
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 3/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	400
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	mutilated

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·74	5·70	5·68
plus 6	plus 7	plus 7
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5·69	5·72	5·72
plus 7	plus 8	plus 8
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·73	5·74	5·74
plus 8	plus 8	plus 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	54,000
Do. last year	42,000
Imports to Great Britain	16,000
Do. do. Continent	47,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·20+10
Futures, month of Dec.	10·19+ 6 *
Do. month of March	10·40+ 7

* Advance owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15/16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Dec	10·66 + 8
Do. month of Jan	10·69 + 8
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	3,650,000
"	+230,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	143,000
Total quantity in sight	3,220,000
"	+560,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	46,000
Total Sold on Speculation	2,000
Total Sold for Export	2,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	95,000
Total Actual Exports	9,000
Total Weeks Imports	194,000
Total Stock	438,000
Surats forwarded to Consumers	2,400
Surats Actual Exports	3,700
Surats Stock	10,000
Afloat American	410,000
Do. Indian	4,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th November.

Cotton		11,307	bales.
Wheat		8,656	cwts.
Linseed		10,797	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard		309	do
Gingellyseed		21,457	do
Poppyseed		13	do
Groundnuts		311	do
Castorseed		1,337	do
Rice		2,947	do
Myrabolams		2,506	do
Cottonseed		21,824	do
Mowrasseed		265	do
Gram		1,360	do
Jowar		2,039	do
Maize		10	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 37,500.
Silver bullion Rs. 35,263.
Ex s. s. "Macedonia" from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

Last weeks movements of the American cotton crops are again very heavy, showing an addition of 230,000 bales to the visible supply and of 560,000 bales to the quantity in sight. The markets, however, remain steady, and the consumption is on a large scale.

Our local market is quiet but steady. There is a fair enquiry for spot at full rates, but we hear of little doing in forward contracts.

The following are closing quotations for shares.

Petits	Rs. 3,325
Davids	" 495
Bank of Bombay	" 1,360
Tapti-Valley Railway	" 490

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 11,30,974	Increase
Other Deposits	" 49,17,081	Decrease
Sundries	" 48,627	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 6,93,982	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	" unchanged	
Credits on Securities	" 1,26,022	Decrease
Loans do.	" 15,67,931	do
Bills discounted & purchased	" 4,86,025	Increase
Balance with other Banks	" 1,96,080	do
Sundries	" 1,006	do
Bullion	" 1,55,094	do
Cash	" 21,85,716	Decrease

These figures show an increase in the Trade demand of about 40 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 19/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 3-4·172
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	165 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	226
Japan 30 do. do.	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	95·14
1st Settlement. 30th November	95·14
2nd do 7th January	96·1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 22nd Nov.	7	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 15th Nov.	7	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 18th Sept.	5	do.	

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone. quiete but steady.

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 7-10-9

Rapeseed.—Tone, steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	Rs. 9-5-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 7-9-6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	Rs. 9-14-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 8-8-0

Poppyseed.—Tone. firm.

Ready	Rs. 9-14-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-10-6

Castorseed.—Tone, firm

Ready	Rs. 45-0
Forward April-May.	Rs. 36-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone easier

Howree Khandeish Ready.	Rs. 49-0
15 per cent. Mixed Jany	Rs. 47-0
25 " "	Rs. 46-0
25 " "	Rs. 45-0
50 " "	Rs. 45-0
Black Delhi Beawar Jan.	Rs. 43-8

Wheat.—Tone, Steady.

White Delhi April-May Rs. 4-10-9

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, (M.-G.) (By terms)	196	196	Nov.
Bengal (M.-G.	192	194	15 Jan.
Oomrawattee (Description.) M-G.	210	204	do
Khandeish (M-G)	205	199	Nov
Do (M-G)	203	197	30 Jan.
Khandeish, fair staple (M-G)			
Kersnja do (M-G)	211	205	do
Abrin do (M-G)			
Veraval (M.-G.)	224	218	do
Dharwar, Posigum (M-G)	221	216	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	216	210	do
Broach (M-G)	207	241	28 Mar.
Hinglee (M.-G.	203	197	30 Jan.
Bengal H.-G.	192	192	Nov.
Do.	188	178	28 Jan.
S. Punjab M-G	194	186	Nov.
Do.	192	184	30 Jan.
Jaigaon M-G	205	199	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	27,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·77	5·73	5·71
plus 5	plus 3	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·72	5·73	5·75
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·76	5·78	5·79
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th Nov. 1906, as compared with the statement of 24th Nov. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 17. Rs.	Nov. 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	38,30,249	42,30,627
Public Deposits at Branches	41,49,631	49,40,227
Other Deposits	631,52,488	7,82,35,467
Post Bills	16,554	16,554
Sundries	22,24,261	22,72,888
Rs.	11,26,33,183	10,88,95,763
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,19,422	1,34,25,450
Other authorised Securities	36,37,730	36,37,735
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	92,85,152	91,59,130
Loans do. do.	2,47,21,577	231,53,646
Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,09,596	249,95,851
Dead Stock	3,35,879	3,35,879
Stamps and Stationery	2,713	2,722
Bullion	7,62,029	9,15,063
Balances with other Banks	8,58,442	10,79,022
Sundries	2,37,504	2,38,629
Cash	3,41,37,999	319,52,233
	11,26,33,183	10,88,95,763

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Consent Decree.

461-06—Captain and V—Captalu and V, Chapsey Parbat and others vs Ruttansey Doongersey and another—Wadia G and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

442-06—Tyabjee D and Co Jeramdas Gaveshdas and others vs Girvardharilal Sibulprasad and others.

510-06—Khanderao S and L—Gyaniram Ramgopal vs Anoopelagh Nashimal and others.

630-06—In person—Motichand Premjee and others vs Sagarmal Somajee.

643-06—Khunderao S and L—Gyaniram Ramgopal vs Girvardharilal Sibulprasad and another.

672-06—Chitnis M and Bayabhoy Tapidas vs Chunilal Hargowandas—Tyabjee and Co

77-06—Jhangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamjee S Rajbhai F P Favri

384-'02—Mathubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hasumbhai and others Edgelow G W and Co

748-02—Ridgelow C W and Co—Abdullabhai L aljee and others vs E Hasumbhai and others—Mathubhai J and M

Before the PROTHONOTORY.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

14-06—In person—Bakaralli Syad Hassonalli Alias Rajaballi vs Saku alias Sakinabee—Kanga and P

DISTRESSING SICKNESS.

Widow's Sufferings from Nausea and Headaches ended by Bile Beans.

To ailing women everywhere the story told by Mrs. Mary Edwards, of 10, Linden Crescent, Folkestone, to a reporter of the "Folkestone Express" will convey a welcome message of hope and encouragement.

"For fourteen years I never knew what it was to get up in the morning without severe pains in the head, often followed by most distressing sickness," said Mrs. Edwards to the reporter. "I was always tired and depressed, and the smell of cooking would produce nausea and heavy headache. I was so weak and wretchedly ill at times that I was quite unfit for my work. My appetite was very poor, and I always had to be extremely careful what I ate.

"I was often attended by doctors during the severe attacks, and never derived any permanent benefit from their treatment. Reading in the local papers of similar cases having been cured by Bile Beans I tried the same remedy. Soon I lost the feeling of heaviness which had so long oppressed me. I began to feel brighter in the morning, my appetite improved, one and by one all the distressing symptoms passed away until I was quite cured. I get up in the morning now bright and cheerful, and free from headaches. I can do my household work without trouble, I have an excellent appetite, and I am splendid health." Bile Beans for Biliousness cure all forms of liver and stomach disorders.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bile Beans at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. or it may he had, post paid and packed free from the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of prices : Re. 1-2 and Rs.2-8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 27th November, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—November 21, at Longwood, Cotacamund, the wife of C. B. Abbott, of a son.

MILES—November 21, at Peshawar, the wife of Major P J Miles, 53 Sikhs, F. F. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DECRUZ—November 23, at Cannanore, Isabella Perira Decruz, the wife of P. E. Decruz, retired Police Inspector, Palghat, and daughter of the late Mr. F. F. Perira, Judge, Malabar, from cerebral hæmorrhage, aged 63.

GLANVILLE—November 21, at Cairo, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Glanville, Royal Field Artillery, dearly loved second son of Major-General Glanville, Royal Artillery, of Catchfrench, Cornwall, aged forty.

WOOD—November 18, at Jullundur, suddenly, Lily Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wood, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D., and grand daughter of the late W. de Rhe Philipe, for many years Asst Judge Advocate, Bengal Army.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 9·9m., 10·1s. Low water, 2·58m., 3·10s.

Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

University Examination Results : Examination in Art Drawing ; F. Ag., S. Ag., L. Ag., F. C. E., S. C. E. Examinations ; Intermediate Science Examination.

Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.

Elysium Roller Skating Rink.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Shaikh Misri Mahomedan Fair comes off to-morrow at Matunga.

SOME INDIAN PROBLEMS.—Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakurlal Desai will deliver a lecture on some Indian Problems on Saturday, the 1st December next in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, at 5-15 p.m., (Bombay Time).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Iotomi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-morrow (28th instant.) Parcel mail for Japan close at 3 p. m. —Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umkenzi" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on 29th. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 30th instant.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Bendmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Le Petit Soldat	Bentley
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Reminiscences of	Mozart	Mozart
Andante	The Broken Melody	A Van Biene
Selection	The Little Cherub	Caryll
Valse	Etincelle Folle	Nazare Aga
Highland Patrol	The Wee Maggreegore	Amers

DEPARTURE OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

HIS Highness Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, Maha Rao of Cutch, left Bombay yesterday morning by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamship "Linga" for Bhuj via Mandvi. His Highness was accompanied by Kumar Shri Kalubha, brother to the Highness; Colonel Alend, Political Agent, Dewan Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sarabhoy ; Dr. Bilimoria Jamsetjee Damania, Mr. Chhotalal Sevakram, and Mr. Heerabhoy M. Jesbhoy. There was a number of gentlemen present to see his Highness and suit off at the Victoria Dock. Amongst them were the Hon. Mr Vithaldas, D. Thackersey, Mr. Mansookram Sooryaram, Mr. Ranchhodbhoy Oodeyram and others.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF NOV. 27, 1856.)

Permission of a Reserve Brigade at Poona.—We are informed on excellent authority that a Reserve Brigade is to be formed immediately at Poona, to be held in readiness to march on Field service to Persia, or in any direction that its service may be required, at a moment's notice. This Brigade is, we hear, to consist of the first of Leslie's troop or Horse Artillery, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, and the 78th Highlanders, already stationed at Poona ; the first company 2nd Battalion European Foot Artillery, from Sholapur ; the 35th Regiment N. I. from Satara, directed to march to Poona immediately ; and the three Native Infantry Regiments from the Madras Presidency. Camp equipage for 26th Regiment N. I. has already been despached from Poona to Satara, and the corps may therefore be expected here very shortly. The 26th will be relieved by a wing of the 27th Regiment N. I. from Kolhapur. The 28th N. I. from Dharwar move to Belgaum, and the former station will be garrisoned by the 47th Regiment Madras N. I. from Jaulna. Orders have also, we hear, been despatched for the march to Poona, on an early date, of the Battery of Foot Artillery from Sholapur. A number of horses were purchased at this station a few days since to complete the complement of the Battery. The Reserve Brigade will, it is understood, be brought under the immediate personal control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who purposes returning to Poona shortly from Mahableshwar, where he is at present staying.

Annexation of Goa.—We have been haunted for some time past by strange rumour respecting the annexation of the Portuguese territory of Goa—that land of cooks and cocoanut ortas—to the British dominion in India, and which is just about, as we are assured, assuming a tangible form. The fact would appear to be that the young king of Portugal has offered to make over Goa and the Goanese to British rule in liquidation of an old debt long due to us, and we are to relinquish to the Crown of Portugal some place of places in Europe which the Portuguese Monarch much covets. The deed of transfer of the Goanese territories, we are informed, is all but completed and will shortly be issued from the Palace of the Necessidades.

In connection with this matter, we are informed that Sir Robert Hamilton has been instructed to hold the Gwalior Contingent in readiness to march to Bombay, from whence these troops will be despatched by sea to Goa to hold military occupation of the Provinces, which will, it is said, be governed by an officer, to be appointed by the Governor General of India. We have not heard whether the newly acquired territory is to be brought within the red line of the Bombay Presidency or that of Madras, but we think it is most probable, if the transfer ever takes place, that it will form a dependency of the former.

Recent arrivals from the Persian Gulf report that four or five steamers had passed their bound to Bushire. The Imaum left Muscat for Sooali about a month ago, accompanying his three ships carrying his household and baggage.

From Mekran we learn that a Persian force, estimated at about 10,000 men had advanced into Mekran, and plundered and took possession of a small village named Seedh, the chief of which they made a prisoner. They are said to be still at that place, their further advance being apparently checked by the Khan's troops at Punjgoors.

A correspondent has kindly placed at our disposal the following more recent intelligence from the Persian Gulf, which will be found highly interesting under the present aspect of affairs.

The British Agent at Bushire has been ordered away from that place, as well as all Christian residents, Armenians and others, who might be supposed to be favourable to British interests. A proclamation was issued by the Governor of the Province directing its subjects to remove into the interior, as the Shah was determined to maintain the integrity of the Emoire, and to battle with the British. Most of the inhabitants have accordingly moved out of the vicinity of the expected battle field.

Troops are being rapidly collected : about 40,000 soldiers of all arms having been moved towards that point.

Russian Officers and even Russian Troops are safe to form a portion of the Persian force at Bushire, and they consequently hold high hopes of preventing the British from effecting the landing on their shores.

An island about two miles from Bushire has been fortified with eighty guns. Works to strengthen the position are being rapidly and vigorously executed. Much reliance is seemingly placed on this fortification for keeping off the British ships from approaching the shores.

From Mekran we learn that the Kujjur force which entered that province a short time ago has been recalled, and had retired from the village of Seedh, taking with them all the cattle and property of the inhabitants they would carry away. A small detachment of 200 or 300 men has been left behind but it was not known with what object, whether to secure the remainder of the booty or to keep permanent possession of the village. In the latter, the Belooch Police of 200 men now at Poonjhood could easily dislodge them. Five of the principal inhabitants of Seedh have been carried to Persia as Prisoners.

A LENGTHY letter from the Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, now published, discloses a complete and convincing indictment of the mismanagement of the Municipal affairs of Moulmein. In 1892 the Committee was practically insolvent and had shown itself incapable of dealing reasonably with proposals to put the financial position on a sounder basis. Moulmein is described by the Special Plague Officer as being the dirtiest and most insanitary place he has ever seen or could imagine.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Dharwar Murder Case.

IN the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury, Albert Edward O'Neil, (23), was tried for murder, and for attempting to cause murder and hurt, on the early morning of 30th October, at Dharwar. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused. In reply to the Clerk of the Crown, the accused said he did not want a Special Jury ; he wanted a Common Jury. Mr. Binning explained to his Lordship that what the accused really meant to convey by the expression "Common Jury," was, a jury the majority of which were not Europeans.

The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Charles J. Vernon, Foreman.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.	Mr. Rustomji F. Malabarvala.
Mr. Richard W. Didcock.	Mr. N. F. Paton.
Mr. Bomanji M. Dalal.	J. N. Hawkins.
Mr. G. H. Bailey.	Shamrao D. Mankar.

Accused was charged with killing, with a revolver-shot St. Clair Fanaken, (24), and with attempting to kill Mrs. Louise Mollan, the dead-man's sister, in the same manner, at Dharwar, early on the morning of 30th October, while they were returning home from a circus performance.

The Court-hall was crowded ; also the gallery overhanging the Court-hall.

The Advocate General opened the case for the Crown. He said the accused was charged with the charges, which had been read to them by the Clerk of the Crown, with respect to the incident, which took place under the following circumstances. On the night of the 29th October, Mrs. Mollan, who lived at Dharwar, went to witness a circus performance there, with her four brothers who were the Fanakens, her maiden name being Miss. Fanaken, and with her step-children. On the way they met accused, who came close to them, and as they passed him, he uttered some uncomplimentary remarks about Mrs. Mollan's husband. On their return, Mrs. Mollan and her party, after leaving her mother and one of her brothers at their home, crossed the maidan at a short cut, towards her own home. Accused came—quite close to Mrs. Mollan, produced a revolver, and fired at her two shots ; another shot, fired at her head, which she had bent sideways, grazed her right hand ; the fourth shot missed her, but it took effect in St. Clair Fanaken, with the result that St. Clair Fanaken died in a few minutes. Accordingly, accused was charged with causing the death of St. Clair Fanaken, and with attempting to murder Mrs. Mollan, and with causing hurt to her in the attempt, thereby committing an offence punishable under Section 307 of the Penal Code. The prosecution would be able to produce evidence which would convince the jury as to the identity of the accused as the person who had fired the shots, and of the accused, at the time of the firing, was perfectly aware of what he was doing. His intention might be judged from the evidence that would be called that once he had been struck with a stick by Mr. Mollan, which, in some measure, might account for his ill-feeling. Between Miss. Addie Fanaken, Mrs Mollan's sister, and the accused, there was some feeling, which was one of affection in so far as at least the accused was concerned Beyond these facts, it could not be stated what other motive he had. The prosecution alleged that the shots from the revolver were fired from a distance of about tenpaces, with the intention to cause death; and if the acts, attributed to the accused, were proved against him, counsel supposed that the jury would have no difficulty in finding him guilty of murder. Even if the accused had missed Mrs. Mollan in one of the shots, which, consequently, struck St. Clair Fanaken accused was no less guilty of murder in accordance with the law on the subject, in addition to the charge of hurt he had caused to Mrs. Mollan in attempting to cause her murder.

The Advocate General read the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the subject, and then called Mrs. Louise Mollan as his first witness.

Mrs. Louise Mollan, (25), examined by the Advocate General, said her husband was a Permanent Way-Inspector in the Southern Mahratta Railway. Witness was married to him eight years ago : they lived at Dharwar. Her maiden name was Miss Fanaken. She remembered going to the Circus performance on the evening of the 24th October with her four brothers, St. Clair, (24), Patrick, (16), Anselm, (14), and Hector, a small boy ; her two sisters, Addie, (18), and Pridget, (12) ; and her two step children, a daughter, aged 16, and a boy, aged 11. Her brothers Willie and George were not with her, nor three of her other step-children. Besides her brothers, sisters, and the step-children, her mother was with her. She had seen the accused five or six times ; he was introduced once to her by her brother. Her husband knew him ; Mr. Mollan gave him once a caning for molesting her sister Addie. This was about two or three months ago. About 8-30 they went to the Circus. On their way there, accused came up, and she heard him use abusive language. She could not understand what he meant at first : on walking a few paces, she heard the words "Bloody Mollan." The Circus, which they attended, was over before one o'clock. On their way homewards, they left her mother, her sisters, and Hector, her youngest brother, at her mother's at (Mrs. Fanaken's) house. Then they crossed the maidan to take a short cut to her home. To the point where the pathway joined the main road witness saw the accused, who came up, and passed her on her right. When she had her back to him, he fired at her. She turned round, faced him, and asked "what are you doing ?" She saw the pistol in his hand. She said : "Oh, Mr. O'Neil, what are you doing ; have pity on us." Accused said : "I know what I am doing ; I am prepared, and I know I will be hanged for it." He then fired the second shot, which, likewise, went through part of her dress, her skirt, as the first one had done. Then he lifted the revolver as if he was going to fire at he head. She put her hands to her eyes, and called out, "Oh, my God, I am gone." He fired ; she had just bent her head on one side. The shot hit her on the right thumb. St. Clair and Anselm, who were behind her, came up to her, running. When he was firing the fourth shot, St. Claire came up, and pushed her aside. It appeared to her as if St. Clair was trying to get hold of the accused, and catch him. After the fourth shot went off, she saw her brother St. Clair pass her on her front, saying, "I will call Mr. Mollan," or, "I will tell Mr. Mollan," which of the two, she could not state. Accused ran back a few paces, and putting his hand in his pocket, he seemed about to re-load the revolver. Her brother Patrick ran up, and laid hold of the revolver—hand. Accused told him "Let me bound over," and he hit Patrick on the back to make him take his hands off him. Her brother called out to her to come, and lay hold of the other hand of the accused. She did that. They had been calling out and telling the people about them that accused had been firing on them. The first one who came to their assistance was David Cowan. She informed Cowan that accused had been firing on her and he had shot her in her hand. Mr. Cowan laid hold of the accused. A little boy came up at the time and said in the presence and hearing of the accused, "Ek Baba Udar Gira." which meant, "One lad has fallen down there." She went up to the spot ; it was at a little distance, where St. Clair had fallen. It was in front of the railway dispensary. She lifted up her brother's head. He was stretched on his back, with his head just on one side. He was breathing ; he had a little life in him. He died on the spot, in four or five minutes. She was close to the accused. who was sober, and did not smell of liquor.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Binning. She was not re-examined by the Advocate-General.

Patrick Fanaken, student in the Grant Medical College was examined. Witness had heard the accused exclaim : "I don't care for bloody Mollan." Accused fired the fourth shot at his brother St. Clair. He ran up, and caught accused round his arms. He pulled out the revolver from his hand, and put it in his pocket ; he also pulled out his cap, and put it in his pocket too. He then called up Mrs. Mollan, his sister ; afterwards Mr. Cowan came. His sister Addie, (18), and accused, used to meet sometimes at the Institute or at the station.

Witness in further cross-examination said that in the second interview, accused told him he had bought a revolver, not that he had brought it from his mother's house. He said he had bought the revolver and hundred cartridges. Witness would swear, that he did not know that accused was trying to sell the revolver.

Have you ever seen the accused suffering from fits ? Yes, when he went to the magistrate's court the first time, he fainted. I don't know that he suffers regularly from malarial fever. I don't know if he drinks.

David Cowan, examined by the Advocate General, said he was "cash witness" in Railway service. He did not go to the Circus at Dharwar on the 29th October. His wife and daughter did. He was awakened. He heard four shots fired, and a scream. He saw the accused, Mrs. Mollan, and Patrick Fanaken struggling together on the spot he went to. Fanaken handed witness a revolver and a cap. Witness arrested the accused, who said he was sorry for what he had done. He had in his pocket eight cartridges like those produced in court. A native told witness that a Babe had fallen down. Witness went up to the spot indicated, and saw young St. Clair lying insensible and breathing heavily. A Parsee doctor attended the deceased. The Railway police came and handcuffed the accused. Mr. Longley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, afterwards took charge of the accused. He examined the revolver and found four discharged cartridges and one loaded cartridge.

In further cross-examination, witness said he had been in Dharwar a little over six months.

Anselm Fanaken, examined by Mr. Scott, said he attended a school at Dharwar. On the 29th October, he accompanied his sister to the Circus at Dharwar. They met the accused, who said "bloody Mollan." Witness said nothing. He saw the accused meet witness's party after the Circus was over. Witness heard three shots fired. When he fired the first shot, accused was behind witness's sister. He did not see him fire. He ran towards the road to go and tell Mr. Mollan. Witness heard St. Clair say "Mr. O'Neil, what are you doing, have pity on her." Accused said, "I know what I am doing, I have come prepared for it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Banning : Witness said the envelope shewn him was not written in his sister's handwriting. She was friendly with him at one time—not very friendly. Witness did not know that accused went out to walk with his sister. Witness did not know whether his sister had an admirer now. The accused had not a red fez on when witness's party went to the Circus. Witness had seen accused in Dharwar a few days before the death of his brother. He saw him at the Railway Institute. Witness's brother Patrick was not with him at the time. Accused showed witness a revolver at the time. He did not say he had come to Dharwar from Gadag.

He did not say he was going to shoot anybody with it ?—No.

Patrick Fanaken, recalled, on being shown an envelope, and it was not his sister's handwriting.

Miss Addy Fanaken, cross-examined by Mr. Binning said she was about 18 and lived in Dharwar with her father. She first met the accused in Dharwar three or four years back, and was introduced to him. Witness did not know what he was doing in Dharwar at that time. He was staying with his brother. Witness did not remember if his brother was in Dharwar last month. Witness saw the accused in the Railway Institute once or twice. They called him Bertie, but witness did not know that. She never called him Bertie. He called her Miss Fanaken. Witness did not known how many letters accused wrote to her, because her father always took charge of such letters.

Will you swear that you have never been alone with O'Neil in your life ?—I will swear that I have not.

Do you know that he wanted to marry you ?—I don't know.

Witness wrote certain names and words on a piece of paper at Mr. Binning's request.

Did you ever have a quarrel with the accused ?—No, I had no quarrel with accused.

You have no cause to complain of him ?—One evening as I was going with my cash in my arm, he molested me and tried to pull away the cost. My brother-in-law Mr. Mollan came out and beat accused with a cane. I had been friendly with and wrote letters to accused until my father told me not to do so. I had not been most friendly with accused until then. He never proposed to marry me, and I never rejected his proposal. I do not know the reason why he fired at my sister. Since the last three years, he had not molested me or my sister.

Did any of your party make a remark to him when you met accused on the 30th ?—No.

None of you said "See the loafer with the red fez" ? None said that. Accused said "bloody Mollan" as he passed. Corpalais was not with the accused at the time.

Mr. George S. Fanaken, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was the father of the last witness and a clerk in the Audit office, Dharwar. Accused had no relation to witness's daughter. He was not used to frequent his house. Accused wrote letters to, witness's daughter. He intercepted the letters, read them, and destroyed them. When he saw too many letters were coming, witness wrote to the accused. That was about nine or ten months ago. After that he received further letters, read them, and destroyed most of them. They were written by the accused. Accused became acquainted with witness's son-in-law. Accused came into witness's house only once when he wanted water for his finger which he had hurt.

In further cross-examination, witness said all letters were brought to him at his office, whether addressed to him or any member of his family. He opened them all. All the letters addressed to his daughter came to witness. He destroyed them except two which he had in his pocket.

Mr. Binning opened one of the letters which commenced "My darling."

Witness could not account why accused used these words although he was forbidden witness's house. (Is shown another letter.) Witness believes that the accused's profession of love for his children was all nonsense. He could say his daughter was never in love with the accused. Witness once or twice spoke to his daughter that he had been receiving letters from the accused to her address. He did not think they were respectable, because they were written without his consent. Leaving the question of consent, there was nothing objectionable in the letters. Witness did not care to read any of the letters to his daughter. Witness gave the two letters to accused's brother to induce accused to stop writing.

Mr. Charles Longley, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, saw the body of the deceased on the morning of the 30th October and took the accused into custody. Witness found two wounds on the accused person. He was dead. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital for a post mortem. Cross-examined. One Chamber of the revolver was still unfired. The two holes on the deceased's person witness thought must have been caused by one shot.

At this stage the court adjourned till 11-30 a.m, to-day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DOUBLE DEMAND.

Attempt Defeated.

(Before Mr. DONALD, Second Judge.)

Yesterday before his honor, the learned Second Judge, the Plaintiff one Sripathi Kondaji filed a suit against one Dadaji Krishnaji and another for the recovery of Rs. 50 due on a Promissory Note executed on the 22nd April 1906.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1906.

THE PANDHARPUR RAILWAY EXTENSION.

THE forthcoming opening for traffic of the Pandharpur Extension of the Barsi Light Railway, by H. E. the Governor, on Saturday, constitutes a notable episode in the history of the undertaking and serves to recall the extraordinary difficulties which had to be overcome by the promoters before it became, as it was, the first railway in the Bombay Presidency to be constructed by unassisted private enterprise. Untiring zeal and pertinacity were followed by engineering novelties which secured its success as the pioneer. Previous to the construction very many difficulties and much red tape had to be overcome. In 1860 when of the G. I. P. Railway main line to Madras a large traffic from H. H. the Nizam's territory had existed for many years with Panvel and Bombay, carried by carts and pack-animals, *via* Barsi, Tembhurni and Poona. The rough cart-track from Barsi to Tembhurni had been converted in 1856 into an unbridged murrumed road by Captain Houghton of the 14th Bombay Native Infantry, and in 1862 proposals were submitted by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Presidency, to the Governor-in-Council, for the construction of a bridged and embanked road from Barsi Road Station to Barsi Town to be traversed by a Light Railway on basis of a project prepared by Captain Fuller. Eight years later a metalled, bridged and embanked road with curves and gradients, suitable for a railway, was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 7,00,000. All preparations were made for laying rails, but the Government of Bombay found itself unable to incur the necessary expenditure. Another period of eight years elapsed and the Government of Bombay made proposals to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for that Company to construct the line on a 5' 6" gauge as an extension of their own system. Two years were taken to sanction the survey by the Board of the G. I. P. Railway Company and in 1881 the Survey of Railways to Barsi Town and the Pandharpur was completed. Negotiations were then begun between the G. I. P. Railway and Secretary of State for India for the construction of both lines to terminate, on the latter informing the G. I. P. Railway that he was not disposed to enlarge the operations of the Company, under any arrangement, which would involve any extension of the guarantee of interest or of the grant of pecuniary assistance to the Company from the State in any shape. In the two years which followed, negotiations were carried on between the Government of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway, for construction of a line, on the 5 feet 6 inches guage, as a provincial undertaking to be leased and worked by G. I. P. Railway, and were terminated in a notification to the Government of India that the Government of Bombay was not in a position to advance the capital required and a reply from the Government of India that the project must remain in abeyance until either other conditions arise or private capital was found. In 1895, a Memorial of Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to Government of Bombay vigorously protested against abandonment of the line, but only elicited the reply by the Government of India that it regretted its inability to recommend to the Secretary of State that a guarantee of interest on capital should be given and suggesting that if the mercantile community of Bombay attached such importance to the project a local company should be formed for its construction. The Chamber of Commerce rejoined that it was hopeless to expect money to be raised locally for railway construction, on which 5 per cent. was the inducement, and that the proposed line was not in any circumstances suitable for the operations of a private company as the unavoidable expenses of a separate company would constitute a serious tax on the earnings. The correspondence closed with an expression of concurrence on the part of Government of Bombay as to improbability of the project being taken up as a private enterprise and of regret that there should be no prospect of this line being carried out at that time. In 1887 an application was made by Mr. E. R. Calthrop to the Government of Bombay for permission to construct the line to Barsi as a 2 feet 6 inches gauge Steam Tramway on the side of the existing road, as a private enterprise without financial assistance from Government. An extract from letter of the Secretary of State for India to the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom said that—"While the efforts of Government, either direct or through guaranteed companies, are necessarily restricted by financial considerations, and by the obligation to avoid any steps which might lead to additional taxation, the field of private enterprise is unlimited, and I am desired to state that Viscount Cross is most willing to offer all reasonable facilities in his power on the part of the Government of India to the free exercise of such an agency, and will be happy to receive any suggestions from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in view to the application of the principle." The Government of Bombay was then notified officially by Mr. E. R. Calthrop that the whole of the capital could be found privately and would be immediately forthcoming provided the concession was granted forthwith.

There ended the initial stages and very exhausting they doubtless were, but in 1890 an order was drafted, authorising the promoters to proceed with the construction of the line. But next year the Government of Bombay being doubtful of the carrying capacity of the 2ft. 6in. gauge Railway, proposed by the promoters, being sufficient to meet traffic requirements, invited the G. I. P. Railway to make another application for the construction of the line on the 5ft. 6in. gauge which they complied with. About this time the Viceroy, opening the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, made reference to the desire of Government to encourage private enterprise in the building of Railways. He expressed a hope that his presence there would be regarded as an intimation of the interest which the Government of India takes in the expansion of the Railway system of this country. His Excellency wished to appear as the scheme's best friends. Still, even then, all was not plain sailing and as an appeal by Mr. E. R. Calthrop, the Secretary of State, decided that the line should be constructed by the promoters on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. The Draft of the Order was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, but as it contained terms so onerous as to prohibit the raising of the capital, the matter was again submitted to the Secretary of State. The year 1895 had been reached when modification of the terms of the Order by the Secretary of State, was received, and he recognised £5,700 (equal to £259 per mile of line) as the out-of-pocket cost of the promoters in obtaining the concession. The contract was signed between the Secretary of State and the Barsi Light Railways Company, with an issue of £75,000 ordinary share Capital.

The work was commenced on the 1st January, 1896 and the application for extensions to Pandharpur and Latur was sent in on 15th September, the same year. A chronological record of the Company's proceedings thence forward contains the following entries :—"1897, opening of the original line 21 3-4 miles, Barsi Road to Barsi Town 18th March. Outbreak of Plague ; 1898, Dividend 2 per cent. Plague and Famine ; 1899, Dividend 3 per cent ; 1900, Dividend 3 per cent ; 1901, Dividend 5 per cent ; 1902, Dividend 5 per cent ; Outbreak of Plague. Contract between Secretary of State and Company signed in August for extensions of 26½ miles from Barsi Town to Tadwale, and of 31 miles from Barsi Road to Pandharpur ; 1903, Dividend 4 per cent ; 1904, Dividend 5½ per cent ; Secretary of State in June extended the date for the first exercise of option of purchase from 1st January 1924 to 1st January 1944, Tadwale extension commenced 6th September. 1905, Dividend 6 per cent. Nett earnings 9 per cent. Issue in January of £85,000 Ordinary Share Capital for Tadwale Extension. Issue in May of £140,000 debentures for Pandharpur extension. Pandharpur extension commenced 25th May. Application for extension 84 miles from Pandharpur to Miraj made in June. 1906, Profits (Dividend not yet declared) 7-30 per cent. Application for extension 76 miles from Miraj to Bijapur. Application for extension 36 miles from Tadwale to Latur. Tadwale extension opened for traffic 1st May."

And as we have already stated the Pandharpur extension is to be opened on December 1st. The engineering features involved in the design of the Barsi Light Railway as a narrow Gauge Light Railway of heavy traffic capacity are worthy of notice. The traffic to be carried in any district through which a railway is about to be constructed is the same whether the proposed railway be built on an expensive narrow gauge, but the revenue which might result in an actual loss upon the working of the former, may be made to produce a satisfactory return on the much smaller capital of the latter. Between 1877 and 1896 complete designs for the rolling stock were prepared by Mr. E. R. Calthrop no less than three times, each succeeding set of designs improving upon the individual capacity of wagons and carriages and upon the haulage power of the locomotives and total train load. The problem attempted to be solved in accepting the responsibility of offering to construct the railway without asking for any guarantee of interest from Government was to arrive at a type of railway which would, if possible, retain the carrying capacity of the rolling stock of a standard gauge railway, but at the same time be able to secure all the advantages in lessened cost of construction derivable from the adoption of narrow gauge as regards track. The Barsi Light Railway is the pioneer exemplar of this gradually developed system of Narrow Gauge Light Railways of Heavy Traffic Capacity, and the attempt to achieve a much greater traffic capacity than had previously been attained on the gauge of 2 feet 6 inch (selected as the gauge possessing the greatest carrying capacity per cent. of capital cost of track) involved many novelties and departures from current practice in the design of the rolling stock, The leading features of the system is the possibility of carrying on this narrow guage goods of any weight and bulk transportable on the Indian Standard gauge of 5 feet 6inch and to such an extent as this the principal aim been made good that it requires one and half of the old type of broad gauge wagons to take the ordinary load of a Barsi narrow gauge wagon, and so great is the hauling capacity of the locomotives, notwithstanding the restriction of axle-load, that the Barsi Light Railway has provide itself capable of carrying, train for train, the same loads of goods and passengers, on rails 35lbs. per yard, as the standard gauge G. I. P. Railway ordinarily carries over equal gradients on rails nearly three times the weight. The permanent way, including the sleepers, is entirely of steel, the design having been carefully thought out in detail with the object of attaining the highest practicable weight of rail compatible with the greatest longevity under the stress of a heavy traffic. Points of prime importance were the inter-relation of weight of rail per yard : its section, and the maximum axle-load to be placed upon it. The maximum axle-load, having been fixed at 5 tons rails of 35 lbs. of a specially designed section, were selected with the object of giving a very large margin of strength. The results given by the combination have been eminently satisfactory, for the rails fastenings and sleepers after ten years, use exhibit no trace of wear or deterioration and weigh the same weight per yard as when rolled—the mill marks being still unobliterated upon the running surface, showing that the heavy locomotives restricted to a 5 ton axle-load and heavy train loads taken by them have had no destructive effect whatever upon the truck. One point of interest in connection with the steel sleepers may be mentioned. namely, that corrugations of the rail clips was employed for the first time in this design. This improvement has since been adopted not only by all other Indian Railways but universally by all railways employing stamped steel sleepers. With regard to the rolling stock the chief novelty has been the adoption of the principle of uniformity of axle-load. The locomotives waggons and carriages have all been designed to fully utilise but not exceed a maximum uniform axle-load of 5 tons. It is this limitation of axle-load to 5 tons which has been responsible for the perfect condition of the track after ten years hard use, thus happily falsifying the lugubrious prognostications as to the future of the permanent way made by successive Government Inspectors prior to their realisation of the advantages of the method by which the problems of carrying a heavy traffic over a light track had been effectually solved.

THE SHORT RIFLE.

THERE was such an outcry against the short rifle,—so many persons, who might seem to be trustworthy, condemned it utterly—that many supposed it was nothing but a freak which had proved itself valueless at an early stage. Yet the manufacture went on and the short rifle to-day has received a eulogy, from no less a personage than Lord Kitchener, which should go far to silence the critics. With different material the Commander-in-Chief in India and Lord Roberts are working towards a common goal. Lord Roberts asks for material efficiency with the rifle. Lord Kitchener regarding the army which he commands, takes it for granted that there should be efficiency with the rifle, yet is glad when he finds it, and looks for efficiency in the higher branches of military knowledge. His speech at Meerut on the short rifle was opportunely based on facts. The class of shooting at the rifle meeting of last week was even better than that of last year and therefore the credit gained by the short rifle is in no way discredited. "The Short rifle" said Lord Kitchener "has proved itself a handy weapon for rapid shooting as has been shown by the brilliant results of the match of ten shots in one minute at five hundred yards, won by Lieutenant Phayre with eight bulls-eyes and two centres." It was also used by the champion shot of the meeting and in Lord Kitchener's own words proved to be "a thoroughly reliable weapon, with many advantages over the long rifle." Equally pleased was His Excellency with the use of the short rifle by cavalry competitors. After this praise coming on the top of a practical test the critics of the short rifle will be sorely put to to the find evidence of the failure they prophesied in practical use.

FOREST DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Two new Forest Department publications were issued yesterday. The former is a "Note on the Chilgoza Forests of Zheb and the Takht-i-Sulaiman" by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Imperial Forest Zoologist to the Government of India ; the latter "Notes on the Influence of Forests on the Storage and Regulation of the Water Supply," by Mr. S. Eardly-Wilmot of the Forest Service. Mr. Stebbing from such evidence as he has gathered comes to the conclusion that the Takht area is not so waterless as has been supposed and its absence has not been proved. He suggests a search for water which would explain several points about the flow and fauna of the country which are at present shrouded in darkness. Mr. Eardly-Wilmot in his Notes expresses the belief that there are very many localities whose treatment on approved principles would result in the creation of a permanent water-supply so that the total area adequately protected against famine and flood might be very largely increased. He thinks it is not by investigation of the degree of influence of Indian forests on Indian agriculture that a first successful step will be made towards reaching the desired goal, but rather by the appointment of local commissions to report on the present condition of the catchment areas of our rivers and on the measures that are necessary to make more of them efficient for the storage and regulation of the water-supply of the country. Both publications are of the distinct scientific value.

THE VICEROY AT BIKANIR.

ALTHOUGH the Viceroy gave the Maharaja of Bikanir full credit for his excellent administration of the State, his observations savoured too strongly of the homilies of the late Governor-General, to please us. We do not believe in absentee Chiefs any more than we do in absentee Viceroys and Governors. But it was quite unnecessary to lecture His Highness of Bikanir on the subject, especially as His Excellency had to admit that whilst recognising what is good in Western ways of thought, the Maharaja had in no way allowed himself to become dissociated from the life, religion, traditions and individuality of his own countrymen. His Highness has, indeed, visited the centre of the Empire—he is an unworthy Chief who can, but does not, in these days—and he has also drawn the sword for the Paramount Power and given us help beyond the seas. But there is no one who can say that His Highness's brief and few absences have been detrimental to the interests of his State. His speech, on proposing the health of the Viceroy, was an excellent record of the material progress which has been made during the time he has occupied the *gadi*, And although the Maharaja took credit for many things, there was not one of his assertions which could be gainsaid. No one has realised more fully than he that, as Lord Curzon put it, the *gadi* is is not a divan of indulgence, but the stern seal of duty.

THE P. and O. Company's s s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left here at 2 a.m. to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4. p.m. on Friday next.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer 'Ischia' left Singapore for Bombay on the 25 instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "R. Rubattino" left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

HIS Highness the Amir of Afghanistan will occupy Hastings House at Alipur during his visit to Calcutta from January 30th to February 3rd.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. "Sydney" left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday morning and she is expected here on Tuesday at 9 p.m.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the evening of the 23rd instant via Mombassa and Goa.

MR. MOYLE, the Director of Railway Construction under the Railway Board, has returned to Calcutta from his tour.

THE Tivoli Theatre in Bentinck Street, Calcutta, has been leased to the Bandmann Company, who propose to turn it into a high class Music Hall.

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OUR SHORT STORY.

WHAT CON DID.

BY

DOROTHY BAIRD.

(Author of "By the Path of the Storm," etc.)

"WHEN a young man is cooped up in a microscopic village, miles and miles from anywhere and anybody, he has two courses open to him. Either he will fall in love and marry respectably, or he will get into mischief,"

Mrs. Roberts shut up her mouth with a snap, as was her habit after making a definite assertion.

"To young Stokes there is but one course open," she added after a pause.

"Why?" asked Elise softly.

"Why!" retorted Mrs. Roberts. "How can you ask, child? There is no one here for him to fall in love with."

Elise cowered closer into her corner. Even Mrs. Roberts found it hard to avoid reminding her daughter of her deformity in the course of conversation.

"I don't see why he need necessarily get into mischief," she said.

"My dear Elise, you are no longer a baby. Do use your common sense. What else has the poor unfortunate young man to do? He cannot potter round his farm all day and all night too. The hunting season is over. He is not intellectual, and a man tires of novel-reading, and there is not a billiard-table or a tennis-court or golf-links for miles. There is no society—"

"There is the Rector," interposed Elise.

"And I am sure we have asked him often enough"

"The Rector!" Mrs. Roberts' voice was full of contempt. "A snuffy old bachelor with no idea outside his grub cases. A healthy young man such as Bernard Stokes would find an evening under his tongue worse than an evening in Purgatory. And for ourselves, I am sure there is nothing to attract him here." She stopped short ; she was treading on dangerous ground again.

But Elise bore no malice. She rose and, going to the window, looked out into the soft velvety twilight as it crept down over the hills.

"Perhaps it will be different when Con comes home," she said.

Mrs. Roberts brightened perceptibly. If Elise with her shrunken figure and her misshapen shoulders was the greatest disappointment of her life, Con, the cleverest girl of her time at Newnham, was its greatest joy and pride.

"Ah," she said. "When Con comes home it will be different. She is so full of life and spirits she will waken the whole village. I should not be at all sorry to see them make a match of it," she added softly. "I like young Stokes. He is honest and manly, and if he has not been all that he should be—well, there is every excuse considering."

Mrs. Roberts thought over her idea a good deal that evening, and the more she thought of it, the more it found favour in her eyes. Con might do a great deal worse than marry this good-looking young man who was blessed with a long pedigree, a small private income and a farm to boot. Con would have a little money too. It would all be very nice and very convenient. She must bring the young people together as soon as she could.

Accordingly before she went to bed that night she indited a letter to Bernard Stokes.

"Dear Mr. Stokes," it ran.

"Will you come and have dinner with us on Thursday next? We shall be very pleased to see you if you will. I am expecting my daughter from Germany tomorrow, so we shall not be so dull as we usually are.

Yrs very truly,
Isabel Roberts."

"The foundation stone" said she to herself with a smile as she folded the letter.

But Bernard Stoke was not nearly so pleased to receive the missive as Mrs. Roberts had been to send it.

"Confounded blue-stocking of a girl," he mused, calling to mind rumours of Con's Newnham days, which were afloat in the village, "I suppose I must consent to be bored for one evening," he aded, seating himself at the writing-table.

And when he had finished his note he wandered out into the soft stillness of the summer night The moon and stars were shining brightly and the yellowy glow of the sunset still lingered in the West. Perhaps it was the heat and closeness of it all that made him turn towards the stream which trickled so merrily through the rushes, hurrying blithely to the mill which roared faintly in the distance. It was cool and shady in the lane by the mill, and the roses and honeysuckle in the hedgerows filled the dampened night air with a sweet and subtle perfume. Be that as it may, he bent his steps towards the mill six nights out of the seven, and as often as not, he found Mary Alder wandering in the lane, or walking up and down the Mill House garden with a wonderfully expectant air.

Poor Mary Alder ! She was not old, she was only about twenty-five, yet everyone called her poor, and everyone looked upon her as an old maid, She was what might be called a sadcoloured little person, with soft grey eyes, a commonplace face, and hair of a nondescript shade. Her dresses were always dark and dowdy, her manners quiet and a little prim. But she had a soft, sweet voice and a pleasant smile that kept her from being totally uninteresting.

She had lived all her life at the Mill House, had never slept away from it for a single night. The wildest of her dissipations had been a concert at the nearest town, to which she had driven in her father's light cart. She had been taught by a governess after her mother died, and though from this lady she had learnt refinement of manner and tastes, and a certain broad-mindedness of ideas, the very fact of her having had a governess cut her off from other girls of her station. The young ladies of the place would not condescend to know the miller's daughter, the humbler girls assumed that she would be too proud to mix with them. Poor Mary Alder was left severely alone. And so her life dragged itself out, each year as dull and monotonous as the last.

Then Bernard came. Bernard was bored to death on his lonely farm, and he fell into evil ways for want of something to do. But he grew tired of playing cards and losing money—for there is no village so small or so remote where a man cannot play cards and lose money if he will. He was secretly ashamed of himself, too, when he thought of the times he had come home the worse for drink and he cast his eyes about in search of fresh amusement.

By some ill luck his eyes lighted upon poor Mary Alder, and they brightened considerably. She was quite passable, she was even intelligent, she would help to while away many long hours during the next year—he would probably tire of her after that ; but in the meantime she would do very well.

So he made friends with the miller, and in course of time with the miller's daughter also. Hardly a day passed but what Bernard Stokes came down to the mill, and the old man chuckled to himself whenever he heard the well-known step along the lane, thinking that poor Mary Alder would not be an old maid after all. Was it any wonder that Mary herself wondered that she had ever found her life dull and monotonous, or that her eyes brightened and her heart beat quicker at the very sound of Bernard's name ?

Truly his parents had hardly been wise in buying him a farm in this remote country spot, miles away from anywhere and anybody.

But a blue-stocking is not always a bore. Neither is she always awkward and dowdy. When Bernard Stokes paid his duty visit to the Parish Church on the following Sunday morning he was surprised to see a tall and graceful figure next to Elise in the corner of the Robert's pew. His confounded blue-stocking of a girl carried herself like a queen and gowned herself like a coquette. She was pretty too, with the frank and open beauty of a woman who knows her attractions, but who has so many other and better things to think about, that the knowledge takes its rightful place in her estimation, and so only adds to her charm. There was an expression on her face which made the young man listen to the words of the service as he had not listened to them since he left home years ago for a public school and he left the church with a feeling of utter unworthiness growing up in his heart.

But Con was no prude as Bernard found out on the following Thursday. To hear her talk it was difficult to believe that she was a learned woman to hear her delicious laugh was to discredit the fact that she had ranked high among the wranglers when she took the Tripos, in spite of all the books and papers which certified that it was an undisputed fact. Her conversation was a rare treat to one who had been cooped up for many months in a dead alive country village, with no one to talk to save the Rector—whose only joy in life was studing the habits of grubs—and the employees upon his farm. Mary Alder's conversation was necessarily limited of range and lacking in brilliance and originality, at times it was also a little heavy, so that the talk of this cultured girl, with all her learning and her whole-hearted frivolity, was a revelation to him. Even the quiet Elise brightened up under her sister a sunny influence, and became quite witty.

Bernard lingered as late as propriety would allow, and when he left he found himself booked for a picnic which Con had planned for the following week. His house seemed strangely big and deserted when he returned, and he could not help thinking how different it would be if there were someone to sing about the dark old corridors, and waken the echoes of the gaunt square rooms, but that someone was certainly not poor Mary Alder.

Elise was right. It was quite different now that Con had returned. Even the monotonous village hardly seemed the same, for Con's bicycle would fly through it two or three times a day, scattering fowls and dogs and other sleepy loiterers in the street to right and left, and Con's merry laugh was often heard at the cottage doors. The old Rector himself was persuaded to leave his grubs and join her walking parties and picnics, and he grew quite frivolous when she insisted on accompanying him on his naturalising expeditions. It must be owned that his frivelity was slightly heavy and purely scientific, but as Con was scientific also, she took it as it was meant and appreciated it duly.

As for Bernard, to him the world was a new place since Con had come within his ken. Of course he loved her. Few people could know Constance Roberts and not fall a victim to the spell of her pretty face and the direct glance of her bonny blue eyes. And to Bernard his love brought a new and strange feeling of unworthiness. Something about this bright, pure English girl called up all that was fine in his nature. He would give his soul to blot out some of the incidents in his past, he would do anything, suffer anything, to be worthy of her love, even though he should never gain it.

Mary Alder wandered alone night after night in the Mill House garden and in the lane—long after the roses in the hedgerows had faded and wild clematis was blooming in their stead. After a while she grew listless and hardly ever ventured outside the house, but sat in the parlour window evening after evening, listening, in the mute tension of hope deferred, for his merry whistle over the meadows, for his step in the lane, for the click of the gate, but he never came. He spent all his evenings at the Grange, or walking with the girls through the woods, or better still, bicycling with Con along the sweet-scented lanes. Mary was forgotten, and she knew it. She knew that the bonny young girl at the Grange had taken away her one treasure—and yet she hoped.

So the days passed, and Mary did not find them monotonous—her life could never be monotonous now that Bernard had gladdened some of it—only there was a weight at her heart, and sometimes the pressure amounted to agony.

July passed into August, and Mrs. Roberts chuckled to herself over the success of her scheme.

"He is head over ears in love," she said to Elise. "And as for Con, well, he is the only man she ever sees. I do not think there is much fear of her refusing him."

But Elise only sighed. Con had not heard what she had heard in the quiet months when Bernard had been bored to death on his lonely farm.

The next day, as luck would have it, they bent their steps towards the lane by the mill when the, started for their usual walk. Con was full of spirits for it was one of those soft, cool summer evenings that render it a joy to be alive, and she sang softly to herself as she sauntered along, carelessly making a bouquet of the flowers which Bernard brought her from the hedge. Then they came in sight of the Mill House, and as luck would have it, Mary was leaning over the garden gate. Bernard saw her almost without looking, and the red mounted into his cheek as he stretched up towards a cluster of late honeysuckle growing high in the hedge. Con noticed the flush when she took the flowers from him, and she scanned his face curiously, while Elise held her breath and talked wildly to bridge over the silence which had fallen between them, but which seemed to prevail in spite of her gentle voice. And as she talked they drew near to the figure at the gate, and Con, watching closely, saw the eager look which made poor Mary Alder's commonplace face look almost pretty, saw her movement as if she would open the gate and come forward to greet them, saw her look of disappointment as Bernard merely lifted his hat and walked on.

Con suddenly stopped quite still in the roadway. "I think Miss Alder wishes to speak to you," she said, confronting Bernard uncompromisingly, so that there was no escape. There was nothing for it but he must go to the gate and exchange a few words with Mary, while Con's keen eyes watched the two—Mary's flushed face, where joy at his coming and sorrow at his reluctance strove for mastery, and Bernard's rather white, with a drawn look about the lips.

(To be concluded on Thurday.)

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SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 22.

On the 16th, there were sports on the Fatteh Maidan, got up by H. H. the Nizam's Troops in honour of H. H. the Landgrave of Hessse, which having been got up in a hurry, were not very well attended. The Resident and Mrs. and Miss Bayley were present, as also Mrs. Munn, Mrs, Johnstone, Mrs. Sturge, Mrs. Hugh Gough. Mrs. Dall, Mrs. Heenan, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Hankin, and Majors Haig and Hendley. Some of the events were very good—trick riding, picking up the handkerchief from the ground at full gallop, musical ride, standing on horses, etc. The Victoria Cross race was not so good, but the physical drill, in which a company of young boys went through gymnastic exercises, was very well done. Prizes were given for each event. H. H. the Landgrave seemed well pleased with the show. The events were not as good as usual, owing to the absence of Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, who has gone to Rosa for his health. Captain Osman Yar Jung, who also takes an active interest in these shows, was in attendance on His Highness the Nizam, and was unable to appear.

The Secunderabad Club dance took place on Saturday evening. There were not many present, and I noticed that a good many ladies played Bridge instead of dancing. Miss Casson Walker and Miss Patterson arestill in Bombay : one always misses them.

The 26th Light Cavalry have left us for Poona, and now all the ladies of the regiment will be leaving soon. The regiment was a very popular one here and every one is sorry they have left us. The 33rd from Poona arrive about the middle of December.

New arrivals always find great difficulty in getting furniture here. The Salerooms of Messrs. Shaik Oomer and Co. are about the only place where one can get one's house set up, as there is furniture, glass, and crockery, to suit all tastes and purses, to be found there, principally the property of officers who have left the station. It seems very hard on the in-coming regiment, as most of the furniture of their predecessors has been disposed of before their arrival, and the same difficulties have to be gone through by them.

On Monday, the Nawab Faridoon Jung gave his fortnightly "At Home." There were a number of fresh faces. Colonel and Mrs. Stanton of the Fusiliers.—Mrs. Stanton wore a white dress trimmed with black, a black hat and osprey, Mrs. Fisher in white muslin, Mrs. Hankin in blue, Mrs. Hugh Gough in a white dress and a very becoming hat trimmed with lov

THE UNREST AT TANGIER.

FRANCE AND SPAIN COMBINE.

Strong Force in Readiness.

DUAL NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

France and Spain have arrived at an agreement, not yet finally ratified, for remedying the present insecurity at Tangier, whereby, if necessary, twelve hundred men of each nation will be landed; and, in any case, the French and Spanish Naval Divisions will remain off Tangier.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

It is announced that the Franco-Spanish action will be confined to Tangier and its vicinity and will apparently be largely directed to restoring the Sultan's authority usurped by the brigand Raisuli.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Owing in the threatening attitude of the natives several Europeans have been obliged to abandon their villas outside Tangier.

A meeting of European representatives held yesterday decided to address a strong note to Fez protesting against Raisuli's actions and demanding the ending of the present situation at Tausier.

RELEASE OF SUFFRAGETTES.

An Unexpected Move.

MORE INJUSTICE TO THE "CAUSE."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The Suffragettes' lately sent to prison, have been unexpectedly released. No reason is assigned for this.

LEPROSY IN ARGENTINA.

Increase of the Scourge.

RIGOROUS MEASURES REQUIRED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

At the Conference on Leprosy, held at Buenos Ayres, experts stated that the disease was obviously increasing in Argentina, and that rigorous measures must be taken.

NORWAY'S INTEGRITY.

Appeal Sent to the Powers.

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A telegram from Berlin says that the *Tageblatt* states King Haakon has sent a circular to the Powers asking them to guarantee Norway's integrity and that Russia, France and Germany have already assented.

THE PEERS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Lloyd George's Views.

LORDLY MEDDLERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Gloucester, said that the amended Education Bill was worthless and unasserable.

The question had arisen whether the people or a clique of dead-heads should govern the country.

The lordly meddlers were a menace to its freedom.

FIRE AT TOULON.

The "Algeciras" in Flames.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A fire broke out in the Toulon dockyard last night on the torpedo schooliship "Algeciras." The whole vessel was quickly enveloped in flames threatening the other warships. Orders were then given to torpedo her. Of five hundred on board three are missing.

TRAIN STRIKE IN CANADA

Depot at Ontario Dynamited.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Fifty men were wounded in a conflict between the train striken and Militia who were protecting the cars at Hamilton, Ontario. The striken partly wrecked the depot with dynamite,

THE PORTSMOUTH COURT-MARTIAL.

Ringleader Moodie gets five years,

LONDON NOVEMBER 26.

The Court Martial at Portsmouth has sentenced Stoker Moodie, the ringleader of the mutinous stockers, to five years penal servitude.

SENTENCE ON A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

Found Guilty of Misdemeanour.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A Christian scientist architest, named Chisholin, has been found not guilty of manslaughter but guilty of misdemeanour for failing to summon edical Assistance for his son who died of diptheria.

He has been ordered to come up for judgment if called upon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" with the English Mails of the 16th instant left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "China" left for Colombo and Australia also at 2 a. m. to-day.

MORALITY OF SHIPPING RINGS.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER REMEDIAL ACTION.

Colonies Well Represented.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the operation of Shipping Rings, especially the system of deferred rebates, and to consider remedial action if proved to be injurious to British and Colonial trade.

There are twenty-one members, including Mr. Arthur Cohen, the Chairman.

Sir David Barbour representing India.
Mr. Henry Birchenough, South Africa.
Captain Muirhead Collins, Australia.
The Hon'ble W. Reeves, New Zealand.
Sir Francis Hopwood and
Lord Inverclyde.

MR. ARTHUR COHEN, K.C., M.A., the Chairman, is a well-known barrister, with a great knowledge of maritime affairs, who was a member of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships.

MR. HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, who represents South Africa, is the author of numerous articles on political and economic subjects. He is a Director of the British South Africa Company, and was Government Special Trade Commissioner to South Africa in 1903.

CAPTAIN MUIRHEAD COLLINS, who represents Australia, entered the Royal Navy in 1866, having been educated aboard H. M. S. *Britannia*. He was engaged by the Government of Australia for employment in the Victorian Naval Forces, was sent to England to assist in bringing out gunboats, and took command of the gunboat *Albert* during the voyage to Australia. He became Commander in 1884, and two years later was appointed Secretary for the Defence of Victoria, and placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain.

THE HON'BLE MR. WILLIAM PEMBER REEVES is High Commissioner for New Zealand in England and is a member of the Senate of the University of London. He was born at Canterbury, New Zealand, and educated at Christchurch in the same Colony. Having been called to the Bar, he became a journalist, editing the *Canterbury Times* and the *Lyttelton Times*. In 1887 he became a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and from 1891 to 1896 filled the post of Minister for Education, Labour and Justice. He is the author of "The Long White Cloud" (a history of New Zealand) has written a volume of verse, and numbers among his recreations the Anglo-Saxon game of cricket.

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD is the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.

THE RT. HON. LORD INVERCLYDE is, of course, a member of the great firm who control the Cunard line of steamships, his father, the first baron, and his grand father, Sir George Burns, having founded the Cunard Company. Lord Inverclyde is the third Peer, and succeeded his brother in the title a year ago. The Cunard Company, it may be remembered, loyally stood out from the shipping combine formed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan three years ago.

It is interesting to note that the Liberal Government seems to have a passion for Royal Commissions. Since the Government came into office it has appointed no fewer than eleven Royal Commissions. The subjects on which Commissions have been appointed already are:—Canals, Welsh Church, Finance, Poor Law, Mining Accidents, Registration of Title, Trinity College Dublin, Congested Districts Board, Coast Erosion, Police, and Lighthouses. Having, as one of its first acts, conferred a Peerage upon Mr. Qirrie, the great shipping king of Belfast, who was Mr. Pierpont Morgan's trusty henchman in the creation of the Shipping Combine, the Liberal Government has now appointed a Commission to enquire into the morality of Shipping Trusts."

LORD KITCHENER IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener arrived in Poona this evening, accompanied by Colonel Birdwood, Military Secretary, and Captain Fitzgerald, A. D. C. He was received by General Sir Archibald Hunter, and all the members of the Western Command Staff; also General Richerdson and Staff, commanding the sixth Poona Division and a large gathering of officers were on the station to receive him. He proceeds on inspection duty to-morrow.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The hired transport "Dongola" is due at Karachi, from Southampton, on the 12th December, with the following Drafts:—Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, Berkshire Regiment, 234; 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 100; 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 174; 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, 107; 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 65; 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, 140. The "Dongola" also brings the 2nd Battalion, Berkshire Regiment, numbering 522 non-Commissioned Officers and men from Suez.

The British India steamer "Warora" brings following details from Durban to India about the second week in December.—1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 36 Non-Commissioned Officers and men; 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 244: Non-Commissioned Officers and men; 6 women and 14 children; also 2nd Lieutenant V. C. Duberly for No. 8 Field Battery.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION THROUGH RAMESWARAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce having been consulted as to the proposed canal through the island of Rameswaram in connection with the South Indian Railway, has intimated that in its opinion the cost of the scheme Rs. 41,000,000, would be out of all proportion to the benefits to be derived from it.

MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

A meeting of Mahomedan gentlemen was held in Calcutta, when a Vigilance Committee was formed and resolutions were passed, deploring the existing friction between Hindus and Mahomedans and inviting leading Hindus to co-operate with the Mahomedans, in order to bring about a better state of feeling.

A SUM of Rs. 2,900 was collected at the Cathedral yesterday (hospital Sunday). The Collections at St. John's Church totalled Rs, 217-14-0.

THE meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which was fixed for Saturday the 1st December next has been postponed to Saturday the 15th idem at 11 a.m.

A RANGOON correspondent writes that at a small Chin village a short journey from Prome, there has been a great deal of damage done to paddy by wild elephants. The villagers are in despair, having used every device for scaring the animals away or entrapping them without success.

AMERICAN MOTOR MANIACS.

RACING CAR CRASHES INTO A CROWD.

Three Deaths: Several Injured.

LONG ISLAND DISASTER RECALLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

At a Motor Car Race in Philadelphia, a car crashed into the crowd, eight being injured, three fatally.

The fatal accident at Philadelphia serves to recall the disaster which followed the last important motor race in America—the big meeting for the Vanderbilt Motor Trophy at Long Island on October 6th last. Two hundred thousand spectators were present and seventeen competitors started. The cars ran off the course, dashing into the crowd, one man being killed and many injured. The practices had been attended by an alarming chapter of accidents, which gave ground for gloomy anticipations of disasters during the actual racing. Three weeks before the race Henry Dolbean, driving on a trial of the course on a 60-h-p. Mercedes, lost control in the narrow road, and charged a telegraph pole, smashing the car, which took fire and was destroyed. Dolbean and the mechanician were hurled several yards, and picked up stunned, but alive. Ernest Keeler, taking a sharp turn at too high a speed, ran into a tree, wrecking his car. A famous driver, while trying an enormous racing machine, ran off the road, and hit a telegraph pole without much damage. Next morning, however, having repaired his car, he tried again, and before he had developed full speed, the steering gear failed, and he hit a telegraph pole and smashed the machine into scrap metal. George Robertson, driving a monster car, skidded and ran into a telegraph pole sideways. The collision bent the car like a hoop, completely wrecking it and broke Robertson's thigh and the mechanician's wrists. Several minor accidents were enough to put two other cars out of commission and saw the elimination of the eight sylinder Maxwell, one of whose sylinders exploded while the car was travelling at full speed. Owen, the driver, was seriously hurt, The course is a dangerous one with bad roads, and many sharp curves, of which one, known as the Hairpin turn, is the most perilous. Long Island has now been abandoned as a motor racing centre.

THE VICEROY AT BIKANEER.

Address of Farewell.

DEPARTURE FROM BIKANIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DURI, NOVEMBER 26.

Yesterday evening the Viceroy and party left Bikanir from Malerkotla, after a very pleasant visit there of one week.

It is not often that so much sport, and such good sport, is to be had in so short a time; for the party killed in five days 3,957 sand grouse, 958 duck, and 5 pig when out pig sticking, as well as black buck and chinkara.

Although the departure in the evening was private, the Maharaja accompanied by all his Staff, Colonel Herbert, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Staff and Major Duke, the Political Officer, went to the station to bid farewell to Their Excellencies.

The party arrived at Bhatinda at 8 a.m. this morning. Here they were met by Colonel, the Hon'ble L. and Lady Victoria Dawnay and the Hon. E. Elliot, the son of the Viceroy, who have just arrived from England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VCEROY'S CAMP, NOVEMBER 26.

Viceroy's speech at Malar Kotla on 26th November:

Nawab Zadah, I beg to thank you for the cordial reception you have extended to me on behalf of your father and the people of his State on my first visit to Malar Kotla and I greatly appreciate the kindly expressions of welcome you have addressed to Lady Minto and my daughters. As you are aware the time at my disposal is very limited and I regret that my stay in your State must necessarily be a short one, but it is a great pleasure to me to have even this fleeting opportunity of visiting your people who, as you remind me, first came under British rule during the administration of my ancestor Lord Minto. The State of Malar Kotla in days gone by rendered much service to the Crown, whilst in recent years you have contributed those Imperial Service troops who did much excellent work in the Tirah and in China.

I congratulate you heartily on their efficiency and on their distinguished services. I sympathized with you in the disadvantages under which Malar Kotla labours owing to the unfortunate circumstances which have separated your Chief from the direction of its affairs, but I feel sure that under your able regency no opportunity will be lost in assisting the progress of the State and I shall look forward to hearing of the development of all those resources in which I know you and your colleagues take so deep an interest.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Splendid Reception at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley returned to Madras this morning after a tour through Tanjore and Trichinopoly, when they were accorded a public reception at the Banqueting Hall, whither the *elite* of Madras Society gathered to meet them.

SIR C. RIVAZ' TOUR.

Programme for December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 26.

The following is the Tour Programme of the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab during this and next month:—

November 30th.—Leave Lahore Cantonment, West, and arrive Hissar.

December 1st.—Leave Hissar and arrive Delhi and—halt till the 9th.

December 10th.—Leave Delhi, 11th arrive Patiala. Leave 13th.

December 13th.—Arrive Nabha.

December 14th.—Leave Nabha and arrive Sangrur 15th.

December 16th.—Leave Sangrur, arrive and leave Maler Kotla.

December 17th.—Arrive Lahore.

The party will consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Rivaz, A. B. Kettlewell, Chief Secretary to Government, Major Robertson, Private Secretary, and Captain Young, A. D. C.

THE Bishop of Madras who is now in England, is of opinion, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the Christian Church is winning its chief victories in the villages. In South India, for instance, out of 170,000 Indian Christians belonging to the Church of England, not more than 10,000 live in towns and cities, and out of an increase of 57,000 in their numbers during the last 20 years, 43,000 belong to the outcast sections of the Hindus in the Telugu country and the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. The Bishop is inclined to prophesy that within the next 50 years some 2,000,000 Pariahs will become Christians if the Church of the West can rise to the wonderful opportunity that is before it.

LADY BLOOD'S JEWELS STOLEN.

DARING ROBBERY BETWEEN MARSEILLES AND TOULOUSE.

Colonel Blood's Attempt on the Crown Jewels Recalled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Train thieves have robbed Lady Blood of £1,440 worth of her jewellery between Marseilles and Toulouse.

[Lady Blood is the wife of General Sir Bindon Blood, the gallant ex-Commander of the Forces in the Punjab, who recently retired on a pension and left Bombay for Home.]

Blood is an uncommon name; and the stealing of her ladyship's jewels irresistibly recalls the famous story of Colonel Blood's attempt to steal the Crown jewels from the Tower. Thomas Blood was a disbanded officer of the Praliamentary army. Bearing a grudge against the Duke of Ormond, who had defeated a conspiracy, he engaged in to surprise the castle of Dublin. Blood seized the Duke one night in his coach in St. James's Street and carried him off a considerable distance, resolving to hang him at Tyburn; but Ormond struggled for his liberty and was rescued by his servants. Soon after, in 1671, Blood formed the design of carrying off the crown and regalia from the Tower,—an attempt which very nearly proved successful. He had bound and wounded Edwards, the keeper of the jewel-office, and had escaped out of the Tower with his prey; but he was overtaken and seized, together with some of his associates. One of these was known to have been concerned in the attempt upon Ormond, and Blood was immediately concluded to be the ringleader. When questioned, he frankly avowed the enterprise, but refused to discover his accomplices. All these extraordinary circumstances induced Charles II to seek an interview with him, which not only led to his pardon, but to the king's granting him an estate of £500 a year in Ireland, encouraging his attendance about his person, and showing him great favour. He died August 24, 1680.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

Declines Parliamentary Life.

RETURN TO EGYPT PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The latest information about Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller in Calcutta is that he has abandoned the idea of standing for Parliament and desires to return to work in Egypt, where he was once employed in the Land Settlement work.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Lieutenant Wolley of the 21st Punjabi is appointed the 56th Infantry.

Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R. E., at present employed in North China will revert to the Indian Establishment from the 1st of January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker of the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas is granted leave for three months.

Lieutenant Beasley of the Unattached List is posted to the 54th Sikhs.

Colonel Hall, I. A., is appointed to command the Garhwal Brigade, during the absence of Major-General Browne.

Lieutenant Dobbs of the 108th Infantry is transferred from the Western to the Eastern Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beck, R. E., embarked on the 21st November for a tour of duty in India.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Cottingham of the 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Earle, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Major G. Carder of the 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General D. A. Scott, commanding the Thana and Midway Coast Defences.

The death is reported of Capt. Kettle of the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, at Allahabad on the 24th of November.

"WIZARD OF THE EST."

Thurston Mystifies a Gaiety Audience.

IT was a mystified audience which left the Gaiety Theatre last night at twelve. The ladies stepped into the street whispering to one another. "Is n't that strange?" The men looked abstracted as they lit their cigars. Their minds were not on their "weeds." They were asking themselves "How was that done?" And doubtless they mostly kept on asking the same question till they tucked in their mosquito nets and fell asleep. For Thurston, the American wizard, had apparently thrown a lady into a trance and caused her to recline upon air, without human or mechanical support. It may have been a very smart trick, or it may have been—the Devil! But any how the audience left the Gaiety wandering. Thurston is a mystic, and a clever fellow. Some of his tricks were as old as the hills, but they were certainly not "stale" His card manipulations done in the full blaze of fierce limelight, were uncommonly dexterous. The way, too, in which he dragged cards, babie's clothes, and a goose from the dinner jacket of a young man whom he beguiled on to the stage provoked uproarious mirth.

The way, too, in which he produced eggs from an old hat, and piled them up in the hands of two little Hindoo boys on the stage, till they could hold no more and dropped them as they were produced was perfectly marvellous; not the least wonderful of Thurston's tricks was his own version of the time-honoured vanishing lady. The lady was enclosed in the usual structure of hangings, a pistol was fired, and a huge box, slung up to the ceiling, ran down a rope, and on being opened was found to contain an inner box, from which the lady was produced. The question the audience asked itself was! "How did she get from the stage to the ceiling?" It was truly a clever feat, by whatever means it was performed. The mystic turns were interspersed by some very clever "turns" by "the American travesty artistes", Mr. Winfield Blake and Miss Maud Amber, who contrived, with the burlesque of Wagnerian opera, to arouse no end of mirth. Some excellent cinematograph pictures were also given. One of these illustrated the story of a city man who had received a present of a cheese. In the bosom of his family the case was opened and his children spontaneously fainted on whiffing the present. A piece of the cheese was surreptitiously placed in the recipient's coat pocket, and the disgust of the passengers on the "Underground" when he entered a compartment was too funny forwards. At the next station they all left the comparment, while a porter came and disinfected the carriage, and the odoriferous one as well. This series of "living pictures was one of the best we have seen. The cinematograph is capable of so many changes that it never falls, and Thurston's is truly one of the best." The audience greatly enjoyed the whole entertainment, and good houess are assured for the rest of the week.

There is always much debate in the minds of those about to learn Hindustani as to what is the best handbook. There are already many on the market but not so many as to make a good addition unnecesary. Therefore there are many who welcome "Hindustani for every day" by Colonel Holroyd who is a Doctor of Oriental Learning and was formerly Fellow of the Calcutta University and of the University of the Punjab and Director of Public Instruction there. The work is progressively arranged and is quite a *Grammaire de Grammaire* of the Indian lingua franca, The modern Anglo-Indian is far too casual in his methods of learning the language and this plays no inconsiderable part in the decreasing lack of knowledge which Englishmen have of India and its inhabitants. Any one who gives careful study to Colonel Holroyd's book can avoid this and will probably find his daily life greatly simplified.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

M. Clemenceau's Prospects.

THE MOORISH SULTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 10.

M. Clemenceau has made his appearance as Premier before the French Chamber with a comprehensive programme of political, social, and economic reforms, to say nothing of the great struggle to which he stands committed with the Catholic Church. Those who, like myself, have seen much of the kaleidoscopic changes of French Ministries may be pardoned for some scepticism in appraising M. Clemenceau's chances of realising the extensive programme which he has propounded. Democracies, ancient and modern, have always been jealous of their great men, and in France it is certainly the case that, however great may be the reputation with which a party leader assumes office for the first time, he is no sooner installed than a disintegrating influence sets in, the party groups shift and sway hither and thither and unswerving loyalty to the chief is a virtue little prized or practised by aspirants eager to hold the reins of power themselves M. Clemenceau who read, his declaration before a crowded Chamber, said in regard to foreign policy that the Government would remain devoted to the maintenance of peace, but while the peace of the civilised world rested upon force of arms they could not disarm. It would be their care to maintain and develop the alliance and the friendships which previous ministries had contracted. The Government would definitely instal the democracy in power, a democratic spirit would be introduced into the military organization and the suppression of Courts Martial would be proposed. The secularization of schools would be completed as soon as possible and the Government would assure liberty of worship, applying the law without wavering, and taking, if necessary, fresh steps to enforce it. The Premier proceeded to refer to the new Ministry of labour and announced measures for establishing workmen's pensions improving the law on Trades' Unions and improving the condition of agriculture. A bill for a progressive income tax and if necessary for a tax on capital would be brought forward. Several bills were afterwards introduced and an order of the day approving the Government declaration was adopted by 395 to 95 votes. This however is rather a matter of course and by no means implies the steady continuance of so substantial a majority. Perhaps M. Clemenceau's programme may embrace too much for any mortal ministry to get through without a hitch.

AN UNCERTAIN TENURE OF POWER.

Part of the Ministerial majority is furnished by the Socialist section which still follows M. Juares, but it is doubtful how long the Government may be able to rely upon the support of this group while it will be fiercely attacked by the Socialists adopting the extreme doctrines of M. Guesde, and by the members of the Right. The struggle now defining itself will be one of individualism *versus* collectivism of Socialist Democracy *versus* Radical Republican Democracy. The question of the application of the Separation Law is likely however to breed dissension among M. Clemenciau's own radical supporters, irrespective of the uncompromising attitude of the Socialists against the Church. It is observed that the Ministerial Declaration spoke of possible 'concessions' and of a wish to take into account, inveterate prejudices, but such ideas have already alarmed the Radical Left which, at a meeting of 70 members held on the 7th instant adopted a resolution demanding the integral application of the Separation Law, especially as regards the devolution of Church property to the Communes on December 11 next and not on December 11, 1907. The Council of State, with the concurrence presumably of the Government, has however already ruled that if public worship associations were not formed by December 11 next, the Church property would be put under sequestration by the Government for a yaer which does not preclude the Churches being used for all purposes of public worship. But the Radicals and Socialists are impatient for the Communes to get possession of all Church property whatever, money, property, ornaments, furniture, etc. Possibly under pressure from the extreme Radicals and the Socialists forming part of the Cabinet, the Government may end by allowing certain Communes, where atheism and materialism are rampant, to do what they like with the Churches—turn them into concert halls or lecture rooms perhaps—I believe that in his heart of hearts Mr. Clemenceau would rather compound with the Church than not M. Thiers whom we all know was an amiable Voltairian not troubled by any particular creed used to deprecate bringing matters to a last desperate issue with the Church and said with the malicious twinkle which gave so much point to his words, "Those who eat of the Pope generally die of indigestion."

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT LIMOGES.

The Socialists in Congress at Limoges have adopted resolutions in favour of proportional representation and *scrutin de liste*. They call upon the working classes to resist as inadequate even the most advanced programmes of the Bourgeois democracy and remind them that their liberation can only be effected by the advent of a Socialist regime—"Godlin's the friend, not Sport!" It is probable that France with be the first country in which rampart Socialism will have a chance of applying the test of any real experience to the reckless and mischievous dreams of the party and some think the sooner that day comes the better, the sooner then will the bubble be pricked.

General Picquart, the new War Minister has commenced taking steps to put down with a heavy hand the compaign against militarism, meaning by that the army, carried on by some Socialist leaders including Professor Herve who in public posters and through the Socialist press have been representing the whole willtary organisation as a middle class invention for enslaving the people. The men are urged to desert and in certain cases not to hesitate to shoot their officers. Hardly a fitting moment one could think for the Premier, to propose the abolition of Court Martial and the democratisation of the army.

ATTACK ON A FRENCH WEST-AFRICAN POST.

The Moors seem determined to give the French all the trouble they can and have now extended their harassing activity from North Africa to West Africa. A French force has been attacked by Moors in Mauritania near the post of Tilkija in the Dakar settlement. The French detachment was compelled to retreat with the loss of two Europeans, two non-commissioned officers, 18 native soldiers killed. The Moors who nnmbered 500 armed with quick firing rifles had a good many killed and wounded. It appears that news of this disaster reached France at a time when all the high civil and military officials of the West-Africa Colony were spending their time in Paris on leave. In fact this frequent absence of French Colonial Officials from their posts, and is not Paris much more enjoyable after all? is one of the most crying abuses of French Colonial Administration, affording much play for the satirical shafts of an irreverent press.

THE PLIGHT OF THE MOORISH SULTAN.

Raisuli had little difficulty in clearing out of Arzila the outlaw Boreian and his hordes against whom the Moorish Government was absolutely powerless, but as was to be expected, this success has only had the effect of increasing the adventurer's pretentions and general arrogance. On the night of November 3 the town of Tangier was plunged in darkness because Raisuli's men closed the pumps of the Spanish Electric Light Company and no one dared interfere. The Company had refused to pay blackmail to Raisuli who in return refused to allow the town to be lit. Raisuli's representative accompanied by an armed band nailed strips of boards across the doors of the shed containing the Company's well and dared anyone to remove them. It was not until the 7th, four days later, that Raisuli's representatives graciously gave, through the Spanish Legation, permission to the Electric Light Company to use their own pump and well, but the rain water which they had been obliged to use during the previous four days had put the machinery out of order and Tangier was last night still in darkness. No Spanish war vessel has yet arrived at Tangier and the French cruiser which was expected has gone to Malaga and there still prevails in fact much of the half-heartedness that has so long characterised the proceedings of the Powers in dealing with the question of the maintenance of order in Morocco, Spaniards are generally procrastinating enough, but beyond that the nation, in this Moorish business, does not at all relish the idea of being dragged into complications implying naval and military expenditure. The Spanish Government moreover has misgivings in regard to the influences which may be at work behind the unrest in Morocco and the slackness displayed by the Moorish authorities in maintaining order. Here again the dread name of Germany is whispered as playing the part of a sort of *Mephistopheles ex Machina*.

RECRUDESCENCE OF TERRORISM IN RUSSIA.

There is again a recrudescence of terrorism observable among the Russian Extremists, both revolutionary and reactionary, though it is hoped that this may be no more than a final flicker of the civil fires whose fury seemed to be exhausting itself. The Union of Russian Men (reactionary) has just decided to execute persons whom it may regard as obnoxious, and death sentences have accordingly been passed upon M. Milinkoff and M. Hesson—hired ruffians having been engaged for the purpose. The plot has however been revealed and the two persons named are being carefully guarded by their friends.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

M. Izolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has returned to St Petersburg from his recent visits to Paris and Berlin. He proceeded at once to Tsarszoe Zelo where the Imperial famely are now quartered for the winter in order to report to the Tsar upon his mission. One of the Ministerial papers boldly denounces the old system of the truckling to Germany and urged the Government to cultivate unambiguous friendship with England in conformity with the dictates of public opinion and the general interests of Russia. An Anglophil policy is nowfavoured by press organs of opposite camps, which, on the Persian question, the *Novoe Vremya* takes an anti-German stand. Fourteen persons including two girls, all murderous bomb throwers, were executed a few days ago at Kronstadt and had to be shot as there was no hangman available and the convicts declined the task even for a free pardon and money.

BOYS EXECUTED BY COURT MARTIAL.

At the moment of closing this letter I receive intelligence of two more horrifying incidents which show how far Russia is yet from that state of tranquility of law and order which her friends would desire her to attain as the only solid foundation for liberty immune from the excesses of either reactionaries or revolutionaries. At a Court Martial held a few days ago at Rigo three young boys were condemned to death for robbery together with four persons. The soldiers composing the firing party were unnerved at the sight of mere children being thus executed and fired wildly. Several volleys had to be fired before all the prisoners were killed. There is great indignation at the affair.

The next case is one of robbery accompanied by murder. Such incidents have been excused by the revolutionaries on the plea that they want funds and must get them how they can. It is telegraphed from Warsaw that yesterday evening a band of terrorists made a bomb attack on the train in the Station of Ragoff on the Vienna Railway. The outrage occurred at 7-40 p.m. just as the train was entering the station. The terrorists who had surrounded the train hurled bombs at the mail van. The train was derailed and many persons were killed and wounded. The mails were robbed and according to report the thieves got away with a million roubles—£100,000.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Much satisfaction is expressed in authoritative German circles at the recent visit to Berlin of M. Izolsky which is regarded as an indication that the Russian Government wishes to improve its relations with Germany as it is now engaged in doing with Great Britain. With regard to the suggestion that M. Izolsky came to Germany to give the German Government assurances respecting the projected Anglo Russian understanding, it is pointed out that Germany has no reason for taking exception to such a *rapprochement*, Russia and Great Britain are Asiatic Powers with interests in Persia which they are quite at liberty to arrange. Diplomatic circles in Berlin are now awaiting the approaching visit of Baron von Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, especially as the latter is reported to be in favour of at least a *rapprochement* between Austria, Germany and Russia.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S HEALTH.

The health of the Sultan still furnishes matter for speculation and in these correspondences I have not left unnoticed a matter of such high import both for East and West. The secrets of that vast palace on the banks of the Bosphorus, which the Padishah has so long inhabited are hard to penetrate. The eunuchs and the fierce troops who guard their master are supposed to be incorruptible and so the Sultan, like another Tiberius or Caligula, lives in safety and dares to sleep o'nights. His Majesty is not exactly ill, but if reports are to be trusted he now takes very little part in the business of State and has greatly changed his previous system of concentrating all power and all supreme direction in his own hands, and trusting nobody to the full. Now the ancient authority of the Grand Vizier, such as existed in former times when the Vizier was really a personage after the Caliph or Sultan, is reviving, and the other ministers are no longer the shams and shadows to whish the Sultan reduced them shortly after his accession. And the Sultan *laisse faire*, is ceasing to take much interest in political affairs. He has reached the age of 65. His own choice for the successor would be Burban Eddin Effendi, his favourite son, who however is barely 21 years of age and has three elder brothers. It is true that by Mahomedan law the Caliphate does not necessarily descend from father to son—but to the ablest male member of the reigning family, and for the last three hundred years, the eldest son of the House of Othoman has ascended to the throne. The rightful heir is Prince Mohamed Reschad Effendi, Abdul Hamid's next Brother, born in 1844 and hitherto kept as a sort of State prisoner in the Palace of Dolma Baktche. This Prince is neither clever nor well educated, but he is reported to be well interested and upright though unfit to uphold the burden of Empire in troublous times such as will be coming for the Caliphate. The most intelligent of the elder Princes is Jussup Izzedin Effendi, son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz who tried to secure the succession for him. This Prince, aged 50, is one of the most modern and educated of Turks and the Sultan could greatly prefer him to Reschad as successor. He too has been virtually a prisoner of State since his 16th year. Germany will cast her influence on the side of the young Prince Burban who was educated by German tutors and imbued with German ideas, but England, France and the other Powers desire the accession of Reschad, the legitimate heir or, failing him, Prince Yussuf Izzedin.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRE AT RATNAGIRI.

Appeal for Help.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the enclosed appeal which I have circulated in Ratnagiri and which speaks for itself. These poor fishermen have lost their all by a sudden and disastrous fire. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 7,500, their nets (their most necessary and also their most costly possessions) having been destroyed along with their houses and all their other belongings. Ratnagiri is a very poor place and it is hard to raise an adequate relief fund here. Perhaps some Ratnagiri people living in Bombay will feel disposed to help these poor townsmen of theirs, and I am also not without hope that the catholic generosity which animates the charitable public of Bombay may move a few kind people of other communities to join in the good work.—Yours,

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Collector of Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, 23rd November.

On Tuesday last the 20th of November 1906, a fire broke out at Rajiwada, and 27 houses of Daldis, a very poor class of Musalman fishermen, were burnt down. Their scanty goods, their nets and other materials of their business were entirely destroyed and thus more than fifty families find themselves destitute. They only live from hand to mouth at the best times and this means utter ruin to them. It is most desirable to raise a relief fund for them, first to provide them with new nets, etc., and then to help them to re-build their houses. It is hoped that the well-to-do public of Ratnagiri will come forward and aid these poor fellow-citizens of theirs in their distress. The smallest contributions will be welcome. The money may be sent to the Secretary of the Ratnagiri Municipality and the Collector, aided by a local committee, will see to the distribution of the money.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

The General Election.

LOAN FLOTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 7.

ALTHOUGH, no exact method has ever been devised of determining the number of people who visit Flemington on the Cup day, but it has been commonly computed at about 100,000 under the most favorable circumstances, to 80,000 under less favourable conditions. Last Cup day, when the weather was fine, the crowd was computed at 90,000. Viewed from a distance yesterday, the grand stands, hill and paddock presented a densely thronged appearance, but on a closer acquaintance the experienced visitor could detect a little more room and a little less elbowing than he has had to put up with on many former occasions. That there was yesterday some falling off in the attendance, resulting no doubt, from the unsettled weather, was demonstrated by a decrease in the railway traffic. In round numbers the concourse probably totalled a little over 80,000. Perhaps the best account of the Race is that given by "Javelin" in *the Age* as I reproduce it here:—

MELBOURNE CUP.—A handicap of 30 sovs. each, with 3000 sovs added; second, 1000 sovs.; third, 500 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles.

U R Robertson's b c Poseidon, by Positano—Jacinth, 3y., 7.6 (inc. 12 lb. pen.) ..... (T. Clayton)	1
J. Munster's b c Antonious, by Sir Foote—Antonia, 3y., 7.5 (E Turner)	2
J. Brown's b or br g Proceed, by Pilgrim's Progress—Progression, 4y., 7.9 ..... (W. M'Lachlan)	3
P. and W. Mitchell's b g Dyed Garments, by Malvolio—Roara, 5y., 8.9 (cd. 8.13) ..... (S. D. Fisher)	4
J. B. Whitehead's bk h Dividend, 5y., 9.5 ..... (J. Barden)	0
P. A. Connolly's br h Blue Spec, 5y., 8.9 ..... (W. Bora)	0
P. A. Connolly and E. W. Hocking's b h Czarovitch, 5y., 9.5 (F. Bullock)	0
P. H. Reynolds's b m Solution, 5y., 8.4 (inc. 10 lb. pen.) (L. J. Hewitt)	0
C. N. and H. A. Armytage's br h Demas, 5y., 8.3. (R. Lewis)	0
H. Hoarty and D. L. Lewis's bk g Tatterdemalion, 5., 8.2 (F. Hickey)	0
J. H. Crick's b g Ossian, a., 7.12 ..... (A. Anderson)	0
T. F. Scully and S. Blackman's br m Noreen, 5y., 7

tunities in regard to Legislative Council elections has not penetrated, the returns so far to hand show that franchise reformers have done exceedingly well, and there seems to be at least a prospect of three Liberals being returned. Mr. Foster, should the outlying polling-places give him enough support to enable him to win third place, must be convinced that his success is a personal matter and has resulted in spite of his opposition to franchise reform, and not because of it. It is satisfactory to know that the attempt to introduce the side issue of the Transcontinental railway failed even in Flinders. Not only, however, has the appeal to the country in the Assembly districts been responded to in a manner which must be extremely pleasing to the Government, but in the metropolitan district, where two elections have taken place to supply vacancies in the Legislative Council the same desire for reform has been manifested. As the outcome of these elections the Liberal-Labour Party in the Legislative Council has been doubled. If the Upper House is wise it will recognise the wish not only of the Assembly constituents, but of its own electors, and will, when the next Franchise Bill is placed before it, consent to the very reasonable extension for which the Government are asking.

THE TREATMENT OF WOOL.

Among the many subjects in which students at the School of Mines and Industries are instructed, not the least important is that relating to the treatment of wool and its preparation for the market. It is only natural that in the greatest wool-producing country in the world there should be a growing desire, born of experience, to place the clip before the buyers in accordance with the most up-to-date and approved methods, and also to take advantage of the latest scientific and commercial discoveries to enhance the value of the wool. In order to give effect to this ambition it is absolutely necessary that those who have the handing and classing of the fleeces from the moment they leave the sheeps' backs until they are to the bales should be thoroughly experienced men familiar with all the technical details of the work and well trained in accordance with the most modern system of wool-classing and sorting. The School of Mines is doing excellent work in this direction. For years Mr. G. Jeffrey, the late wool instructor at the institution, by lectures and practical demonstration, trained a large number of students, and succeeded in equipping with knowledge many South Australian wool-classers who can hold their own with experts in any part of the globe. Since Mr. Jeffrey's resignation the good work has been continued by Mr. W. J. Matthews, and each succeeding wool season there is a marked improvement in the progress made by these students and in the work accomplished by them. Many of the best clips in the State are now classed by these young men, and it is an object lesson to inspect their work at the wool warehouses at Port Adelaide during the season. The grading of the fleece wool and the sorting of pieces —a matter of equal importance—call for the highest encomiums. In fact, the expert in the wool warehouses can pick out at a glance the clips that have been manipulated by School of Mine students. The advantage to flockmasters of having their wool properly classed in accordance with the tastes and convenience of the buyers from different portions of the globe is incalculable. A good classer is no more expensive than a bad one, but the work of the capable man might easily increase the value of the clip by 1/2d. or 1d. a pound.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

News from the New Hebrides is just what might have been expected, all things considered. The bold Britons there are hauling down the Union Jack and hoisting the Tricolour as a sign that as their interest goes Frenchwards their allegiance might as well accompany it. When sentiment and buttered bread are put in opposite scales, prosperity is nearly always found heavier than patriotism. After all, judging by a paper in September's *Atlantic Monthly*, the citizen that finds Paris the centre of his new Empire has little to complain of. As a simple fact there was no other course open for the British New Hebrideans, with the Commonwealth on one side bawling "no admittance for your harvests, whether you're ours or not, except over a stiff tariff fence," while New Caledonia on the other said, "Be French if you want free and growing markets." It was not so much a case of the devil and the deep sea, as between unfriendliness and welcome. What wonder, then, that so many schooners and plantations are changing the pattern of the pennons on their masts and flagstaffs? There will be many sore hearts because of the change, but the world has grown too cosmopolitan to allow sentiment to block the road to success.

QUEENSLAND AND ALCOHOL.

In the Queensland Assembly a motion to prevent the consumption of alcohol within the precincts of Parliament was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker. It was a pretty close shave and may fairly be accepted as wall-writing of a large and legible character. Certain it is that future efforts in the same direction will not be wanting, and certain that one of them if not the first, will be successful. And then? well, there will be but three courses open to those who, rightly or wrongly follow the apostle's views regarding a little wine for the stomach's sake—(a) abandon those views; (b) patronise the nearest reputable hostelry (like the Melbourne "White Hart," say, if such exists "contagious" to the Brisbane House; or (c) bring pocket pistols long enough to reach hearts and tongues. Up to quite recently, pistols were not unknown in the New South Wales Assembly, but their contents were too strong for the coats of the stomach to stand a second "nip," assuming they got over the first. That the State which formerly stood at the head of the class in the manufacture of run capable of starting new cemeteries with batches of Central Australian rousabouts should be the first to as good as sweep the floor with the Parliamentary bar is one of the pregnant political times of the week.

A GERMAN DISCOVERY.

In the northern territory a German servant has discovered an indigenes with prehensile feet like those of monkeys. The big toe is a veritable thumb and can be opposed to the others instead of standing idly on the right or left of the ranks. Further, the statement is made that in the unknown, but not distant interior, there's a whole tribe with similar structual advantages. For advantages they are, when trees have to be climbed or quarrels to be settled. The person that can throw a boomerang with one foot and throttle an enemy with another, has a decided pull on those whose feet are of little use, except in removing them from the danger zone. Indeed anyone that can keep hands and feet going at the same time, like the female suffragists in the Commons last week, must necessarily have an unfair start in the struggle for life. Many journals rejoice at this finding of the missing link on Australian soil. But they forget that in the absence of a tail the link is a bit faulty. Besides Drawinism is now too vigorous a plant to require watering even by quadrumanous people, who fill their cans from bottle-trees. By the way, wasn't it in the northern territory De Rougemont met experiences that placed those of Sinbad among the back numbers.

V. R. C. AND BOOKMAKERS.

Judgment was given yesterday morning by Mr. Justice Cussen on the motion for an injunction brought by Robert Roberts, of Hoddle-street, Clifton Hill, bookmaker, to restrain the V. R. C. from prohibiting or interfering with him on the Flemington racecourse while he was lawfully carrying on betting. The facts, briefly were that in August last Roberts applied to be registered as a bookmaker, but the club declined to grant his application. His Honour said that the club had undoubtedly power to make by-laws for the general management of the course, for the admission of the public thereto, and for the expulsion of anyone whose conduct interfered with the primary objects for which the land was held in trust. These by-laws had to be approved by the Minister and made public in various ways for general information; but he did not suppose the Minister would assent to a by-law which simply provided that Robert Roberts should not be admitted to the course. If he did it would be open to strong argument that such a by-law was invalid. It might be possible, however to pass a by-law saying that no defaulter or drunk and disorderly person should be admitted, or that any drunk and disorderly person, or anyone making himself a nuisance, should be expelled from the course. If, therefore, Roberts did not come under any by-law, was willing to pay his fee, and went to the course at the times when it was ordinarily open to the public, he ought to be allowed to go in. Some confusion had arisen as to what were his rights. He had no private or individual rights in the strict sense of the word to bet. His rights were simply those of the general public; he was at liberty to enjoy himself on the course in any lawful manner. Betting was not unlawful; so that if he made a bet as any other member of the public he should not be turned off on that account. If in making bets he made such a noise as to interfere with the enjoyment of others and prevented the course from being maintained for the benefit of the public, it might very well be that he could be turned off. But that was not the position the club took up. Defendants said to Roberts, in effect," We don't like you therefore we shall not allow you to bet. If you promise not to bet, we will let you in; but if you don't we won't." There was, however, no right as far as his Honor could see to interfere with plaintiff's liberty in that way.

VANDALISM IN ROME

A correspondent writes to us from Rome under date November 6:—It will be remembered that, only after great difficulties and protected negociations, were the Park and the Villa Borghese rescued for the public of Rome. This came about through the government's purchasing this incomparable possession and then making a present of it to the municipality. Thus, it was considered, the safety of the Park, as of the Villa, was assured for all time to came; and yet, today already, we stand face to fall with an unwarrantable and disfiguring attack on its beauty. The occasion for this lies in the International Agricultural Institute founded last year by King Victor Emmanuel. The plan was, in fact, to transplant this entire institute to the Park Borghese, of which the State had retained about 50,000 square yards for itself. If this plan had been carried out, then one would have seen that particular portion of the park converted into a market garden: and useful as this cultivatson of fruit and vegetables may be, it would nevertheless yar with the noble lines and the delicious poetry of the Park Borghese. Now, this plan was fortunately frustrated by the Provost, Prince Colonna. But, if it was thought that thereby all danger to this plot of ground was entirely done away with, then a very great mistake was made. The City Council has, namely, in the meantime made a new compact with the government, by which it has secured a plot of 7000 square yards in one of the most lovely parts of the Park, and indeed for this very purpose of erecting a home for the Agricultural Institue. When one follows the magnificent Alley from the Porta del Popolo to the Aesculap Fountain, he sees to the left, opposite the Villa Strohlfern a charming hill covered with pine trees. And that is the spot where this new palazetto is to stand. At once, a storm of indignation arose against this plan. Artists, authors, professors and members of society, personalities like Corrado Ruce the new general director of the "fine Arts", the sculptor Monteverde, the criminal psychologist Cesare Lombroso, Gabriele d' Annunzio, Giacomo Boni the conductor of the excavations in the Forum —all these raised their protest, but in vain. Already nineteen pine trees have been cut down and the building will be erected. Any one at all familiar with the modern architecture of Rome knows, that he must be prepared to see some wretched specimens of it. The indignation over this action of the municipal authorities, which betrays a great lack of reverence for, and appreciation of, one of the noblest possessions of "The Eternal City," is general, and it is perhaps the only good which can come out of this unfortunate occurrence, that in future scarcely anyone will dare to attempt a similar thing. It may of course be right to impugn the principle, that the old possessions of Rome are necessary for the real needs of modern life, and yet, this piece of Vandalism must be regarded as a thorough piece of profanity.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 27.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station to-morrow Wednesday the 28th Instant at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, November 27.

301. Detail—To-day Tuesday the 27th Instant.
"F" Coy. will parade at St Mary's College at 6-15 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Plain clothes.
Subject—Skirmishing and Fire Discipline.
Wednesday the 28th instant.
"D" Coy will parade at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes.
Subject—Skirmishing and Fire Discipline.
II.—"A", "C" and "E" Cos. will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, At 6-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes
Subject—Skirmishing and Fire Discipline.
Thursday the 29th Inst.
There will be a lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m for all those going up for their proficiency examination.
Friday the 30th Inst. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m
Dress.—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.
Saturday the 1st Proximo.
The Battalion will parade at Mahalaxmi at 4 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order Uniform
Detail of parade will be published later,"
302. Major F W L Dunlop having reported his arrival from leave on the 24th November takes over command of the Battalion from Major F R Cadell from that date,

F. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt., B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 27.

81 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—Tuesday and Thursday the 27th and 29th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 1st proximo.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Tuesday the 27th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Thursday the 29th instant.
General Meeting of the Company at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
All Members of No 2 Company are requested to attend.
Saturday the 1st proximo.
Battery drill on the 10" R M L and Instructions for Gun Layers at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
E E Co—Wednesday the 28th instant.
Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Station.

89 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.
Thursday and Saturday excepted.

83 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class Firing Practice, including spoon competitions under I V R A Rules, the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next, the 2nd proximo commencing at 7 a.m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

Parel, November 26.

The following programme for week ending Saturday 1st prox. is published for information:—

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION 281.

Two Train C and D Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
Monday 26th Nov—4-30 p.m. A and H Recruits, Parel, Infantry Training 1905 Sec 34-44, Nomenclature of Rifle when standing at ease to be carried out on all parades.
Two Train C and D Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
Tuesday 27th Nov—3-15 p.m. A Co Santa Cruz, Infantry Training 1905 Part II Sec 80-74.
Do. 27th Nov—3-15 p.m. Machine Gun Team, Santa Cruz, Ball Practice.
Do. 27th Nov—4-30 p.m. A and H Recruits Parel, as on Monday.
Two Train C and D Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
Wednesday 28th Nov—3-15 p.m. H Coy, Santa Cruz, as on Tuesday.
Do. 28th Nov—3-15 p.m. Machine Gun Team Santa Cruz, Ball Practice.
Do. 28th Nov—4-30 p.m. A and H Recruits, Parel, Training Manual 1905 Sec 31-32.
Two Train A and H Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
Thursday 29th Nov—3-15 p.m. A Coy Santa Cruz, Infantry Training 1905 Sec 77-80.
Do. 29th Nov—3-15 p.m. Machine Gun Team, Santa Cruz, Ball Practice.
Do. 29th Nov—4-30 p.m. A and H Recruits, Parel, Infantry Training Sec 45-57.
Two Train A and H Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
Friday 30th Nov—3-15 p.m. H Coy Santa Cruz, as on Thursday.
Do. 30th Nov—4-30 p.m. A and H Recruits, Parel, Catechism upon preceding week. Instruction by Adjutant or Sergeant-Major.
Saturday 1st proxime—Two Train A and H Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant 1st Br. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

COLONEL COWIE, R. E., assumed charge of the Managership of the East Bengal State Railway from Mr. Burt who has left for England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Speeches at the Guildlak.

SPEECHES AT THE GUILDHALL.

London, November 10.—At the Guildhall banquet yesterday were, Mr. Haldane, in response to the health of the Imperial Forces, said that Lord Tweedmouth, the First Sea Lord, and himself were fully conscious that it was their solemn duty not to diminish by a hair's breadth the fighting efficiency of the forces. While pursuing this policy they wished the nations would abate their rivalry in the matter of armaments. He believed it to be the duty of all Christian people to do what they could to give a lead in this direction, but unless some response were forthcoming it would be impossible in the interests of peace for any nation to let down its strength.

The Marquis of Ripon, responding to the toast of the "Ministry," in the absence of the Prime Minister, paid a high tribute to Lord Landsdowne's policy. He proceeded to hint that unless Belgium put in hand a scheme for the amelioration of the Congo Free State, Great Britain must, in concert with other Powers, endeavour to find a remedy, or at any rate, to secure British rights and interests.

Baron Comura, responding to the toast of "The Diplomatists," said that the Japanese were attached to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and were united in their desire to maintain and strengthen it.

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

London, November 10.—The Trade Disputes Bill was read a third time by the House of Commons last night. The Bill urged Mr. Balfour to use his influence with the House of Lords to secure the passing of the Bill.

[A report of Mr. Balfour's speech on this matter appeared in our evening and subsequent eddition of Friday last.]

GERMANY IMPROVES THE KIEL CANAL.

London, November 10.—The German Government has adopted a modified scheme for widening the Kiel Canal. The revised proposal will cost £1,500,000, as against the original estimate of £10,000,000. Side canals will be constructed into Echenforder Bay and the River Schlei, which, it is stated, will prove of great advantage for defence purposes if ever Kiel is blockaded.

INCOME-TAX HORROR.

The *Daily Chronicle* foreshadows a Government scheme for a graduated income-tax, differentiating between incomes derived from trades, and professions, and property and investments.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

How Bees make Wax.

The Rev. Theodore Wood, F.E.S., in the *Tribune* tells us how bees make wax. He says.—Some people think that they do not make it at all, but get it from flowers; but that is quite a mistake. They really make the wax, and the way in which they do so is so very curious that I am sure you would like to hear about it.

First of all, let me tell you that only about half the bees in the hive are able to make wax. If you look at the workers as they pass in and out, you will notice that some of them are rather bigger than the others. Now these are the wax-makers, and when they want to make wax the first thing that they do is to go off to the honey-cells, and eat as much honey as they possibly can. Then one of them goes up to the roof of the hive and clings to it with its front feet, allowing its body to hang down. A second bee then clings to the hind feet of the first, and a third comes and clings to the hind feet of the second, and a fourth comes and clings to the hind feet of the third and so on until there is a loop of bees—the bee at each end hanging from the roof of the hive, and all the other bees holding on to one another's hind legs. Then a number of other bees come and form a second loop, which crosses the first, in just the same way; and a number more form a third loop, which crosses the other two; and so they go on forming loop after loop, till the whole of the upper part of the hive is just a mass of bees, all clinging firmly to each other's hind legs. There they remain for about four-and-twenty hours without moving, and apparently doing nothing at all. But by the end of that time each bee has made eight little cakes of wax.

Do you want to know how it has made them? Well, so do I, for nobody has ever been able to find out. All we know is that underneath the hinder part of the bee's body there are eight little folds in the skin, something like waistcoat-pockets, and that in each of these a little cake of wax is somehow formed in the course of those twenty-four hours.

After a time, one of the bees leaves its loop, and goes off to the side of the hive, where the new comb is to be made. It then turns one of its front legs into a pair of pincers, so to speak, by folding down the foot on to the middle part of the limb; and with this it takes hold of one of the little cakes of wax and pulls it out of the pocket. The next thing that it does is to poke out its tongue in front of its head. Then, propping the cake of wax upon it, so as to hold it steadily, the bee begins to nibble away at the edges; and as it does so, tiny scraps of wax fall down into a kind of basket, which is formed by the stiff hairs which spring out from underneath the bee's chin. Before long the whole cake has been nibbled up in this way. Then the bee pulls out another cake in the same manner, and then another, and then another, and so on till all the eight cakes have been bitten up into fragments.

The bee now bends its head down, and begins to masticate the wax just as if it wanted to eat it, chewing it thoroughly over and over again. The result is that in a short time the character of the wax is quite changed. First it was quite brittle, and would snap at a touch, like thin glass. Now it is soft, and easily moulded just like putty. Then the bee plasters it on the wall of the hive; and all the other bees come and do the same in the same place, with the wax that they have been making. So before very long there is a big lump of wax all ready to be built up into a comb.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 6th October 1206 amounted to Rs. 1,779, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 171. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 6th October were Rs. 25,236, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,662.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon*, telegraphing the results of the International Rugby match between Scotland and the South African team, says:—"The Glasgow ground was slippery. The Scottish forwards more than held their own. Kenneth Macleod played the game of his life: also S. Wright and P. Munro. Several men were injured."

MME. NORDICA says that the prettiest compliment she ever received in her life was paid her by a cowboy after a concert in Texas. A snowstorm came on, and she had forgotten to bring her warm over shoes. A cowboy in the audience volunteered or fetch them for her. She accepted the offer gratefully. To her surprise he only brought one, and had to return for the other. Nordica, in thanking him, said she was sorry he had to make two journeys for her. "Don't mention it, ma'am," returned the cowboy; "I'm real sorry you're not a centipede."

THE *Echo de Chine* notes the issue of Japanese Imperial decrees, dated the 25th September declaring Port Arthur to be a Naval District under the name of Ryonjunko. It is to be under the command of a Vice-Admiral. The new Station will be fully equipped for naval purposes. The Japanese papers make much of the fact that this is the first naval port Japan has on foreign territory. Her naval bases in Korea are of secondary importance.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The latest betting for the Viceroy's Cup is:—3 to 1 on Long Tom, 4 to 1 on Fitzgrafton, 5 to 1 on Munderab, 6 to 1 on Millard, 10 to 1 on Cherson Signorina and Steinhager, 15 to 1 on Paddy's Darling, Contest, the Master, Rosannle, Clear Artist, Sacristan II, 20 to 1 Footprint, Amplify, Saloon and Spero.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

There was again a very satisfactory gathering at the Polo grand stand to witness the final game for the Naraiinsinghs Challenge Cup. The two Clubs and 8th Bengal Infantry were "at home" and latter's fine band was very appreciative acquisition to the function. The teams left in to decide, the issue were the Royal Dragoons "B" team represented by Mr. Tomkinson, Captains Lord Fitzmaurice, Godman, Mr. Lambert (Back,) and the 2nd Lancers represented by Messrs. Salkeld Robertson, Ward, Captain Knowles (Back). The umpire was Colonel Delisle. Both the teams had shown splendid form through the earlier ties and the public were justified on those displays in expecting a closely contested game, but unfortunately this expectation was not realised. Certainly there was great disparity in the ponies of the two teams and this became manifest early, and was a conspicuous feature of the game throughout. When the Lancers got on to the ball they were nearly always out ridden and dispossessed of the ball, or if the Royals in the persons of Tomkinson Godman or Lord Fitzmaurice got an opening they got clean away and had a long shot at the Lancers' flags. On the opening of the game the Lancers adherents had every reason to hope for the best, for, carrying the ball to the Royals' flags, they remained in a sustained attack while the Royals were vigorously defending for close upon two minutes; then Godman relieved the pressure and getting away with the ball hit a goal. After this the Royals continued to build up a big score, Tomkinson by his fine exhibition of polo contributing to this. The Lancers were clean off their form, they were missing the ball, and there was lack of combination; and added to this, luck was against them. On the few subsequent occasions they succeeded in getting within shooting distance of the Royals flags, twice they just missed major scores while once their shot struck the post and rebounded into the play. The Royals played a true and sound game and Lambert proved a formidable back—an exhibition that was very gratifying to their colonel. The Royal Dragoons won by eight goals and three subsidiaries to the Lancers' two subsidiaries. After the game Lady Elliot in few graceful sentences presented the cup to the winners and as the Royal Dragoons teams have now won it thrice in succession they have become permanent holders of it. The sporting Sirdar who presented this Cup is unfortunately dead but another donor with another Cup has come forward and it is proposed to alter the conditions under which it shall be played for, in respect of the constitutions of teams. A list of first class polo players in India is now under preparation just as is in England, and instead of excluding one or more players of first class tournaments from teams of closed tournaments, exemptions will be made of players from this list which will help to equalise the form of teams.

The polo pony Fair held here during last week proved a success beyond the most sanguine expectations. There were a very large number of ponies exhibited and several purchasers were found. The fair has been a financial success and it is proposed to hold a more pretentious one during the Civil Service Cup week when dealers from Calcutta and Bombay will be invited to avail themselves of its advantages.

MADRAS GOLF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

Competition for the Captain's Prize 18 Holes.—Match play handicap on the Island links for the Cup presented by Mr. J. M. Brown has just been won by Lieutenant Urquhart of the R. A.

Owing to the record number of competitors the latter had to play four rounds before meeting Major Gabbett, I. M. S., in the final and won after a hard fight by one up.

Competition for the Captains Prize—19 holes.

Match play handicap on the Island links for the Cup presented by Mr. J. M. Brown has just been beed won by Lieut. Urquahart of the R. A.

Owing to the record number of competitors the latter had to play four rounds before meeting Major Gabbett 1. M. S. in the final and won after a hard fight by one up,

THE LUCKNOW RACES.

Pony "Recovery."

AN EXPLANATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW NOVEMBER 26.

In regard to the enquiry into the supposed inconsistent running of the pony Recovery Here, the matter has been allowed to drop as the party in charge of the pony has satisfactorily explained the circumstances.

It is right to mention that the owners were not present.

SHOOTING.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Members of this Corps had their third meeting for class firing practice and Spoon Competition on the British infantry Range at Colaba, on Sunday morning, when there was again a good attendance. The following were the scores for Spoon Competition:—

DISTANCE 200 YARDS.

Bombardier Nuttall	28	points.
Gunner Barker	28	do
Gunner Mason	28	do
Major Hawes	27	do
Qr-Master Sergt Dawson	25	do
Gunner Clyne	25	do
Gunner Rose	23	do
Gunner Banks	21	do
Captain Coates	20	do

DISTANCE 500 YARDS.

Gunner Mason	32	points
Bombardier Nuttall	29	do
Gunner Clyne	27	do
Gunner Barker	27	do
Qr-Master Sergt Dawson	24	do
Gunner Rose	23	do
Major Hawes	21	do
2nd-Lieutena	21	do
Gunner Banks	18	do
Captain Coates	12	do

THE Ceylon planters, with an enterprise that has always characterised that community in the Island, have taken every advantage of channels for advertising their wares. One of these has been to utilise every likely Exhibition that has been held within recent years. The planters, however, are to suffer from an embarrassment of riches in this direction in the near future. Within the next two years there are four Exhibitions to be held, namely, the Liverpool Colonial Products Exhibition, the Dublin International Exhibition in 1907 and the Franco-British and Vienna Exhibitions in 1908. The "Thirty Committee," which has been sitting during the past week in Ceylon, have decided to secure representation at the first two Exhibitions, but the question of the other two has been postponed.

THE LADIES CORNER.

THE SEASON'S COIFFURE.

Are hairdressers artists? It is doubtful if this question has ever presented itself to the fashionable woman whose stylish tournure owes so much to the coiffeur. And yet there is no branch of the many industries that exist to supply the needs of the woman-beautiful which involves more thought and study than the creation of a fascinating coiffure. The purpose of the meeting at Portman Rooms of the most expert hairdressers of England and the Continent amply demonstrates the truth of this. There, before a jury composed of delegates from the English and Continental hairdressers' societies, twelve artists in hairdressing, representing England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Hungary, exercised their creative talent in endeavouring to obtain the most attractive effects in hairdressing and gain the honour of setting the fashion for the coming season.

ARTIFICIAL AIDS.

Before accepting the statement that a high dressing will be the fashionable coiffure for the ensuing season, it must be conceded that the fashionable woman bows to the dictates of her hairdresser. This will scarcely be denied in view of the fact that the modern hairdresser exerts his talent to creating a coiffure which will most perfectly suit the face and figure of his patron. How thoroughly his work is considered is shown by the fact that there is a very intimate association nowadays between the milliner and the hairdresser. Early copies of the millinery fashion-plates are supplied to the fashionable coiffeurs, who endeavour, in variation of the fashionable style, to complete what may best be described as a picture. It is no secret now that this combination, though it is not without advantage to the customers of each, works to the profit of both. Admissions gained from fashionable coiffeurs go to show that there are very few women whose natural hair suffices for the erection of an elegant coiffure. This was strikingly exemplified by the difficulty experienced at the recent competition in obtaining good models for the competitors on whom to exhibit their creations. With the best of these it was necessary to use a certain quantity of false hair but beyond this no artificial aids were allowed. A natural wave in the hair of a model, disqualified a competitor. That art should outdo the best efforts of nature was the aim of all. In deciding that the high dressing shall now be the prevailing fashion it is conceded that where suitable the Greek medium with loose curls is permissible.

NOVELTIES IN WAISTBELTS.

Many variations are seen in the waistbelt, and new designs are always being introduced. The wide-draped waistbelts and the plainfitted waistbelts are being made of panne, chiffon velvet, cloth, or leather, and the draped waistbelts of the dress material with a crushed fold of satin, velvet, or silk at the top are very smart. For evening wear a band of lace may be run round the top of a draped waistbelt, and a soft belt of alternating folds of net or chiffon and velvet appears upon many of the velvet trimmed gowns of net or chiffon. Embroidered silk or plain belts of satin or velvet are also fashionable. A soft satin waistbelt for evening wear, not too wide, may finish at the back in two choux with jewelled centres and rather short, plaited ends, or there may be a knot and short ends at the right side of the back or at the left side of the front. Many of the surplice shoulder draperies are continued down the back to the waist-line, and are held there by a jewelled buckle and fall in sash ends to the skirt hem. Mother-of-pearl buckles have returned to favour, and are to be seen on many of the waist-belts, both in the round and square design, the dark shade being the most popular. Dull gold round buckles with floral designs are pretty, and are to be seen on hand-painted ribbon belts. Equally popular are the wide leather waist-belts with large square buckles covered with the leather, for wear with tailor-made costumes. These belts can be dyed the same shade as the costume.

FAREWELL MEETING TO MISS ADA J. BREALEY.

There was a very large congregation at Copse Road Chapel on Wednesday evening, says the *Clevedon Mercury* of November 2, when a special service was held for the purpose of saying "Farewell" and bidding Godspeed to Miss Ada J. Brealey (the second daughter of Mr. W. J. H. Brealey, the pastor of the church), who is devoting her life to mission work in India. First there was a large gathering of friends to tea at 5-30 in the schoolroom, which was quite filled. This was followed by the service in the chapel which was opened by Mr. Brealey thanking those present for their sympathy, prayers, and practical assistance in connection with Miss Brealey's going forth to the foreign field: and expressing his own and Mrs. Brealey's gratitude to God for bringing their daughter to saving knowledge of Himself in Christ in her very earliest years, and for honouring her and them in now sending her forth to His work, making the fourth generation of servants of Christ definitely called to His service. He said that his daughter would be sailing by the "City of Calcutta" from Birkenhead, and sought the prayers of God's people for a safe and prosperous voyage, and for her work in India to follow. She hoped to reach Madras about November 27th, where friends would be waiting to welcome her and conduct her to their home and her field of service. She would be working at Chettapetta, in the Godavery district of the Madras Presidency of Southern India. She goes forth with the hearty and loving commendation of the Church meeting at Copse Road Chapel, whose representative she will be in India. She will not be in connection with any missionary society, but will depend upon God for both guidance and the supply of temporal needs. Mr. Brealey read a letter from Mr. Herbert Francis, who regretted his absence (being in Edinburgh on a mission), but who conveyed his Christian love with every prayerful wish to Miss Brealey, and asking God's blessing on her work. Earnest prayers were then offered for the blessing of God to attend her upon the voyage, in her new surroundings upon arriving, in learning the difficult Telugu language, and, above all, in her work of leading weary sinful hearts to saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. During the evening helpful addresses were given. Mr. G. F. Bergin (director of Ashley Down Orphanages Bristol), said that everything he had known of Miss Brealey went to satisfy him that God was with her, and was sending her forth to India. It was one great joy to know she was going to Chettapetta to work in the mission field with Mr. and Mrs. Bowden. He had known them for 30 years, and there was no one to whom he would more gladly commit a child of his own than to them. He could enter into the intensity of the joy and of the sorrow in the parents' hearts that evening, he having had a son (Dr. Bergin) and a daughter (Miss. Bergin) in the mission field in China. He gave a very cheering and sweet exposition of Isaiah xl., 18—31. Mr. R. E. Sparkes (one of the editors of "Echoes of Service," Bath,) Mr. G. H. Lang, pastor of Unity Chapel, Bristol, and Brother-in-law to Miss Brealey, Mr. Douglas Russell, of Weston-super-Mare (a very old friend of the family), and Mr. Gebbs (of Bristol), gave helpful and encouraging addresses. The last named speaker reminded the friends of the duty of those who stay in the homeland to afford financial as well as spiritual support to those who go to the regions beyond. The friends at Hill Road Congregational Church very kindly closed their usual meeting in order to join in this special gathering, and the pastor (Rev. Edgar Mann) spoke words of cordial sympathy, expressing his hope that at their church also such a link with the work of God in other lands might soon be formed by one of their number going forth. As the gathering closed Mr. T. G. Stamper made to Miss Brealey a gift from the Young Women's and Young Men's Bible Classes, of a silver-mounted scent bottle together with a scent diffuser, a silver-mounted bottle of smelling salts, and a large flask of Rewrie Cologne; and Miss Brealey having acknowledged thankfully this and the much other kindness shewn her by so many, and having besought all to cease not to help her by their prayers, this very interesting and profitable meeting closed with prayer and the Benediction.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in January at Bombay, between Charles Lionel Whitaker, 18th Infantry (Rajputs), Indian Army, eldest son of Colonel C. H. T. Whitaker, M.V.O., late commanding the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Ethel, second daughter of James Dymond, Esq., of the Elms, Brierley, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

A very handy little book is that issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company under the heading "American cotton crop movements." It has now reached its fourteenth edition and it deals in a most concise manner with the various phases of cotton culture, such as acreage, price and consumption. Two new features this year are the ginner's census and the "Visible supply" and the whole is a very desirable adjunct to the desk of all interested in King Cotton.

PASSING OF THE TOP-HAT.

A THING to tempt the vain heart of man is the new cold-weather catalogue, issued by Messrs. Leach and Weborny, the well-known tailors of Bombay. A glance through it makes a man feel that he looks woefully old-fashioned and shabby, and, however keenly he may have been bent upon economy, he begins speculating upon the possibilities of a new tweed suit, or a fashionably-braided vest. "Fine feathers," they say, "make fine birds," and Leach and Weborny can soon convince any man of the truth of that axiom. Happily, the frock-coat and the top-hat are rapidly going right out of fashion on this side of India, and the morning coat with the neatly fitting tails, and the comfortable bowler, are coming in. The man who nowadays responds to a Government house alfreeco function in a top hat wishes he'd sat on it a few hours before; and we are glad to notice that Lord Lamington has himself done his best to kill the hideous custom of wearing ceremonial black six thousand miles from Piccadilly. But Leach and Weborny can tell you all about that. And in place of the silk abomination and the heavy "frock" they supply something far more "dressy" and much lighter and more comfortable in the shape of flannels and serges, chaste tweeds and cashmeres, China silks and Hollands. Besides these every-day habiliments, they have a huge stock of bags, trunks, and dressing cases for travellers, and pretty ties, shirts, cummerbunds, vests, trouser-presses, umbrellas and other items very necessary for the self-complacency of man. Messrs. Leach and Weborny are justly known for the excellence of their style and finish, and for perfect fit they are probably unexcelled in India.

A GENERAL STAFF.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

"If only an efficient Secretary of State could be provided, the leaven of efficiency would soon spread throughout the whole Army." Would it? What about the chances that this leaven of efficiency may be arrested in its progress at any moment by a change of ministry; and *ipso facto*, by the appearance of a new Secretary of State. What a hopeless tangle it is this absurd application of the faulty theory that, given an Energetic Minister at the head of affairs, no special qualifications are required to run the War Office!

A nation like ours with its boundless possessions, its boundless responsibilities and the ever recurring "delicate situations" which cannot but arise where there are so many rival candidates for the world's interests, which might at any moment plunge us into war!—to have the details of its Army Administration and organization "Shuttlecocked" about with the apparent irresponsibility that is the characteristic, it would seem, of our successive ministries—Can no plausible solution be presented to this lamentable state of affairs?

Yet, in very truth the solution is simple. A Secretary of State for War is constitutionally a necessary evil that cannot be got over. To be of any real utility he must not fall short of that socratean standard for the really clever man, he must "know nothing and know that he knows nothing," and, as a natural corollory, submit to be guided by those whose one acknowledged business it is to know everything about War "matters," *i. e.* The general staff.

It is all very well to hold up German methods as ideal!—An army organized entirely with a view to fight certain definite foes in certain possible contingencies, whose strength is based on the strength of its possible enemies and on the work to be performed.

A national institution has got to be in harmony with the spirit of the nation, and what suits one nation, *i. e.* compulsory Military Service, is entirely discordant to the spirit of our nation whose instincts are mostly in the direction of individual independence.

The Army of the British Empire is a Voluntary Army and will remain so till the end of the chapter. Till now it has been an Army without a head, in the sense that a head must supply the brain power for *all* its ramifications. Various limbs of our Army have been "lopped" off from time to time to perform certain duties, and have

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 26.

In the South of India rainfall was recorded only in Pamban, and the weather conditions there do not show at present any tendency towards a change from the dry weather for the past day.

In Persia there appear this morning preliminary signs of depression, but at present it is not possible to say whether it will travel as far as India.

In Burma the skies have again become lightly clouded, but humidity is unchanged and the temperature normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa some cloud is reported from a few stations in Assam, the Coast and Orissa, but the air is generally damper except in Assam where the temperature remains normal, but in Orissa it is in slight defect.

In Central India and the Central Provinces light cloud has reappeared and in the United Provinces the air has become damper and the temperature everywhere is normal.

In the North-West of India the skies are clear, except at a few stations in Lower Sind and in the extreme north humidity has decreased in the hills adjacent to the plains, and in the districts the temperature is still 30 high.

In the Peninsula, Pamban reports ¼ an inch of rain and cloud persists in the Madras Coast, but elsewhere, especially in the South, it has decreased. In Bombay the air is now much drier and the temperature has fallen in the Deccan, Malabar and the East Coasts and is in marked excess in the Konkan and approximately normal elsewhere. In the South of India no rainfall of importance is likely and the skies will probably be clouded to-morrow in the North-West of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 26TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Wheat sowings continue.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton healthy and picking general. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Benwar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Amroti.—Seasonable. Wheat flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causes anxiety for rabi crops.

Broach.—Cloudy mornings. Sunny days. No cold. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, showing bolls and want fine weather. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing of first sowing partially begun. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Indus Valley and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Malegaon and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations are small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 46° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain.—Only three stations report a few drops.

Weather continues generally fine.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" Nov. 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col H P P Leigh, CIE, Commissioner, Multan Division, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India, with effect from the 28th Dec.

The services of Capt W S J Shaw, M B, IMS, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Capt J H Murray, MB, IMS, Health Officer of Simla, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd Nov.

Capt A W C Young, M B, IMS, is appointed to officiate as Health Officer of Simla during Capt Murray's absence on leave or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The services of Capt W H Simpson, 93rd Burma Infy, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The Rev H T Ottley held charge of the office of Domestic Chaplain to the Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon from the 17th to the 26th Oct.

The Rev W A G Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta, was appointed to officiate, as a temporary measure, as Domestic Chaplain to the Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th Oct.

The Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev J Godber to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 6th Nov.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H St John Williams is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer, with effect from the 29th Oct.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Charles Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur Jambon.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr G W Moir, as Consul for Norway at Bombay.

Mr D deS Bray, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as an Asst to the Agent to the Gov-Genl in Baluchistan.

Captain C B McConaghy, an officiating Agency Surg of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Residency Surg, Baghdad, and exofficio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.

Capt F H Bridges, Indian Army, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Asst Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infy, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Capt E H Sweet, who has been appointed tutor and guardian to the son of Raja Sir Amar Singh of Kashmir.

Major H L Goodenough, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infy, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieut I C Burke, who reverts to his former appointment of Asst Inspecting Officer.

THE United States Department of Agriculture employs a machine to smoke cigars. It has four mouthpieces, in each of which a cigar is inserted. For ten seconds the smoke is drawn in, and is then puffed out, the process being repeated every half minute. While the "inhaling" is going on the way in which the filling and the wrapper burn is carefully noted, the ash is examined, and the odour of the burning tobacco observed. The plant from which each of the cigars is made is known, and the one that makes the best showing in the competition is selected for planting. The test is proving an aid to the American tobacco industry by teaching the farmers what kinds of tobacco to plant in order to receive the highest financial returns.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* on the 20th instant telegraphed the news of the death of Mr Oscar Thompson, the well-known Mincing Lane broker and a frequent visitor to Ceylon. Mr. Thompson was a senior partner of the Firm of William James and Henry Thompson, one of the oldest tea broking firms in Mincing Lane. His death will be heard of with regret in Ceylon, in which he had particularly interested himself for many years. He made Ceylon tea and its sale his special concern, and he paid his last visit to this island about two years ago. He was also interested in Ceylon tea, being a Director of the Nuwara Eliya Tea Company. The deceased gentleman was slightly over middle age.]

BY THE WAY.

THE MOON NOT YET DEAD.

The growing belief among astronomers that physical change has not yet ceased on the moon—until recently believed to be a dead, airless, waterless world—caused special attention to be directed to our satellite during the total lunar eclipse of last February, as a result of which two observers, working independently, noticed a marked increase in the diameter of the crater Linne immediately after the passing of the earth's shadow. In the *Astronomical Journal* Professor Pickering points out that this phenomenon has now been attested by so many reliable observers that it may be looked upon as completely confirmed. The interposition of the earth between the moon and the sun must necessarily considerably lower the temperature on the moon's surface, and the increase in the size of the crater mentioned is believed to be due to the deposition in its vicinity of large quantities of hoar frost, which, of course, presupposes the presence of moisture of some kind.

DR. INCE'S DEPUTY.

Canon Cruttwell, who is lecturing for the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford this term, had a distinguished career as Scholar of St. John's, and was elected to a Fellowship at Merton when the common-room contained a galaxy of talent. Among many brilliant Fellows of the college at that time were the late Professor Wallace, the late Bishop Creighton, and the happily still flourishing Mr. Andrew Lang. Since he ceased to reside, Canon Cruttwell has turned historian alike of Latin literature and of the Oxford Movement. Dr. Ince, for whom he is deputy, was appointed by Disraeli to succeed the famous Moxley, and is one of the few surviving Oxford veterans who remember the stirring days of "the early forties."

LONGITUDE DETERMINATIONS BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

More interesting, perhaps, than the question of international control are the future possibilities of the ether wave in the hands of the scientist. To the mariner it is daily becoming indispensable, and the probability of its superseding to a large extent railway signals—particularly fog signals—is not very remote. In Prussia it has been used in the determination of longitude with quite remarkable results, by Professor Albrecht, of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, over a distance of 33 kilometres, the mean of all the trials giving eight-thousandths of a second as the time the waves took for a double journey. More recently similar experiments have taken place between Potsdam and the Brecken.

THE ABBOT OF DOWNSIDE.

The Benedictine Abbey of Downside, in Somerset, is now about a centry old, and the members of the order have just elected their second Abbot, a vacancy having occurred through the resignation of Abbot Ford. The latter was formerly Prior, but was raised to the dignity of an Abbot by the Pope a few years ago. The new Abbot is Dom Edward Cuthbert Butler, M. A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, who is very well known in the University as a ripe scholar and a man of wide sympathies. He joined Christ's College as an advanced student about ten years ago, and has since presided with success over the small community of Benedictines resident in Cambridge.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE IRISH.

From the time of the Drapier correspondence onward, Swift (says a writer in *Blackwood*, was the most powerful man in the country. Medals were struck in his honour; his portrait was everywhere for sale; civic corporations received him with public homage; as he walked the streets all heads were uncovered. The denizens of Kevin-street, no less than the members of the Government, waited on his will. It is told that a crowd being gathered on one occasion in front of the Cathedral to observe an eclipse, they were dispersed by the message that by the Dean's orders the eclipse would be postponed. And—to go from Kevin-street to the Castle—when in after days people asked Lord Carteret how he had governed Ireland, his answer was merely that he "had pleased Dr. Swift."

PROFESSOR BALDWIN SPENCER.

The University of Oxford is sometimes sorry for letting a good man go. Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice of Victoria and Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, recently visited Oxford to receive the Honorary Doctor's degree. In a letter to a Melbourne friend, Sir John remarks that he found at Oxford "a very earnest desire to re-possess Baldwin Spencer." This distinguished Professor, who now fills the Chair of Biology in the University of Melbourne, was Assistant Linacre Professor of Anatomy at Oxford at the time of his Antipodean appointment. He has been decorated with the C. M. G. for his valuable studies and discoveries in Australian anthropology. He has lived for months together with the wild blacks of Central Australia, and thereby gained a considerable amount of first-hand information.

"THE SOILING OF THE LOAF."

Our ever-vigilant contemporary the *Lancet* sees danger of pollution and infection in our daily bread: "The baker's man invariably carries his basket slung over his back, and the loaves can be seen nestling against his coat, thus producing an interchange between the floury surface of the bread and the dirt, and possibly germs, of his coat. The shape of the basket would seem to suggest that it was made for this purpose, for the men cannot carry it in any other way. Sometimes, moreover, a baker's basket is upset, and the soiled or mud-bespattered loaves are perhaps wiped with a dirty sleeve or with a handkerchief which common instinct teaches, apart from bacteriological considerations, must always be an objectionable agent for such a purpose." With these observations most people will agree. The curious thing is that the public should tolerate abuses of that kind in the easy way that it does.

THE SORT OF ECHO TO HAVE.

The other night an American visitor to Calcutta told a quaint echo story:

"There was a man," he began, "who had a country house in the Catskills. He was showing a visitor over his grounds one day, and, coming to a hilly place, he said:—

"There's a remarkable echo here. If you stand under that rock and shout the echo answers four distinct times, with an interval of several minutes between each answer.

"But the visitor was not at all impressed. He said, with a loud laugh:

"You ought to hear the echo at my place in Sanopee. Before getting into bed at night I stick my head out of the window and shout: 'Time to get up, William!' and the echo wakes me at 7 o'clock sharp the next morning."

A HAPPY LAND.

[Suburbia is rather a happy land, where vulgar pretension is the exception rather than the rule, and where the best of what is British in us lingers.—*Lady's Pictorial.*]

Suburbia's just the happiest land,
For there you find—and none may doubt it—
Though not Belgravia, understand!
A sub-Belgravian note about it;
With all that's best of British there,
Some few mistake it for Mayfair,

"At home" days differentiate
The chosen from the social sinner,
While some will climb heights vast and great
With Smith de Veres—who dress for dinner,
And, oh! in fashion all must praise,
We delicately mince each phrase.

'Tis there of us stern custom begs
To speak of dukes as if one knew them,
And there one never mentions legs
Unless a sheep or chicken grew them;
While in us all you may detect
A passion to be thought correct,

There Mrs. Grundy reigns supreme,
From her sweet sway no power can wrench us;
And life is just a cultured dream,
With nothing vulgar of pretentious;
Thus does Suburbia make you feel
It's truly British and—genteel. M. S.

"I do wish these opera singers would pronounce their words more distinctly. I can't understand a thing they say."

"Don't go borrowing trouble—you're dead in luck. I've read the libretto."

ONE of the handiest of the Indian Calendars for 1907 is Messrs. Hoe's Madras Pocket book, which not only contains a page for entries for every day in the year, with Dhobi, milk and bread, and other account pages, but such useful items as "How to make a will, Savings banks, foreign coinage, astronomical items, festivals, and so on. Like most other Indian compilations, however, too much reliance must not be placed on its accuracy. For instance, in the account of the Royal Family the Prince of Wales is credited with four children instead of six. One of the missing Princes has passed his fourth birthday, so the compilers have had plenty of time to make themselves acquainted with his existence. Princess Maud should, of course now be referred to as the Queen of Norway. He husband is given, but the consorts of the King' sisters, "Princess Helena" and "Princess Louise are not given. In other respects the book is very useful.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE important changes about to take place in connection with high commands and appointments in the Fleet, and which have already been referred to in these columns as likely, have now been made public as having received the sanction of the King. The return of Sir William May to the Board as Second Sea Lord possesses a significance which will not escape the attention of all naval students. Primarily, the duties of the Second Sea Lord are concerned with the personnel, just as the Controller's duties are concerned with the material side of the Fleet. Admiral May, therefore, who has already acted as Controller of the Navy, now will become charged with the examination of the working of the system of naval education and training, the introduction of which took place while he was at the Board. The point is extremely intersting because it is exceedingly probable that Sir William May will be the First Sea Lord about the time when the fruit of the present system should ripen and come to maturity. Rear-Admiral Winsloe, who succeeds Rear-Admiral Inglefield as Fourth Sea Lord, has had a unique experience in his command of the torpedo craft and submarines in home waters. He will certainly bring to his new post an amount of special knowledge which should prove useful to his colleagues and the Service. The officers who are leaving the Admiralty are Sir Charles Drury and Rear-Admiral Inglefield. The former is to have the command in the Mediterranean—a change of appointments which he will doubtless welcome after his arduous labours at the Admiralty where he has done so much in a modest and unobtrusive way for the progress and efficiency of the Fleet. Similarly the Fourth Sea Lord is to exchange his office for the command of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, in succession to Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, who, it will be remembered, remained in charge of this squadron when his command in the West Indies was abolished. He now succeeds Sir Archibald Douglas as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

The three most important commands in the narrow seas will go the Channel to Lord Charles Beresford, the Atlantic to Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, and the Home Fleet to Rear-Admiral F. G. C. B. Bridgeman. At the same time, the constitution of these fleets will undergo modification, necessitated by the altered complexion of the political situation. The Channel Fleet will, upon Lord Charles Beresford hoisting his flag, be constituted mainly of the "King Edwards," eight in number, with later on the ships of the "Lord Nelson," class. The Atlantic Fleet will consist of the "Duncans," and being based on Berehaven should be handy either for the reinforcement of the Mediterranean or the Channel. Even more interesting is the announcement that the "Dreadnought" is to be the flagship of the newly-constituted Home Fleet, and that it will include fifteen battleships and fourteen armoured cruisers. Admiral Bridgeman has been given a task of capital importance, for he is charged with the organisation of what has hitherto been looked upon as a Reserve force into one ready to strike without delay, and always at the highest standard of seagoing efficiency. The transfer of the Reserve divisions to an effective seagoing fleet is high testimony to the successful character of the nucleus-crew system and the excellent training given by the rear-admirals who first commanded them. Two other appointments must be mentioned, that of Prince Louis of Battenberg to be second-in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet where he will have further opportunities for adding to his large experience as a fleet commander; and that of Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair, who is to follow Prince Louis to command of the Second Cruiser Squadron—a duty not without its difficulties, in view of the ability and popularity of the admiral whom he is to succeed.

Happily the War Office seems at length to be doing all it can to calm the apprehensions of those who have been alarmed by its recent acts. An official announcement has been made that the officers and non-commissioned officers of battalions about to be disbanded will remain supernumery to the establishment of the Army, and will continue on full pay until they can be absorbed in their own or other regiments. With the view of allaying the apprehension which has been caused it is added that every effort will be made to mitigate any injury to officers' prospect entailed by these "reductions"—or, better to express the measures taken, these "destructions." The War Office will do all it can to relieve the hardships, but those who remember the consequences of the disbanding of the Royal Garrison Regiment will realise that, with the best intentions, many disappointments cannot but result. Mr. Haldane, who said in the House of Commons on March 8 that his rumoured purpose of disbanding ten battalions was *mitus equinus*, and if carried out would have been tant-amount to insanity, afterwards decided to adopt the measure he so characterised. He evidently did not adopt that policy without full consideration, and he must therefore be prepared for the consequences of his act and the reflections it will cause, the Army Council sharing his responsibility. At a time when it is exceedingly important to give confidence to the officers of the Army the result is that their promotion is endangered by the threatened interpolitions of officers in their battalions for whom other occupation cannot be found. This is discouraging, and another consequence is to be observed. It it that these so-called economies lead directly to waste. The officers who have been employed in the valuable work of maintaining battalions in efficient condition, and of training men for the Army Reserve, will now be drawing full pay, while condemned to waste their time. Thus we have a policy of "economy" which leads directly and inevitably to the worst kind of extravagance—the paying of officers whose experience and abilities are lost for a time to the country. It is impossible to do anything but give these deprived officers their full pay, but the consequence is illdescribed as "economy."

In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Birrell made a rather singular statement. The subject under discussion was that of rifle practice in schools, which, in fear and trembling, he had tentatively authorised in one case, and found imitated, to his consternation, in a few others. Those egregious persons, the anti-military members, were up in arms at once, and Mr. Birrell was compelled to cry "peccavi." He said that the Board of Education did not consider rifle shooting a necessary part of physical training, which is, of course, true; but, further, his Board does not consider it "necessary for the purpose of national defence." Thus we have the Board of Education sharing with the War Office in settling the basis of national preparation for war, or, rather, after consideration, declining to share it, but boldly offering antagonistic opinions upon the subject. Mr. Birrell said he was not aware of any new danger confronting the country, and rendering necessary increased preparations for defence in elementary schools, and he stoutly refused to let the Board of Education become "a preparatory training authority and auxiliary of the Army." His colleague, Mr. Haldane, has said that the Army problem has been studied too much apart from its social and non-military aspect, and yet we have Mr. Birrell, whose business is with the fundamental training of society, refusing the to have anything to do with the business. Yet surely it must be plain to every unprejudiced person that if patriotism and elementary military discipline, with rifle shooting, were taught in elementary schools, Mr. Haldane's task of raising his National Army would be immensely lightened. Here, certainly, a lesson might be taken out of the Swiss book, for in the schools of Switzerland the national mind is prepared, and youths join the forces ready to receive the instruction which fits them for the service of the country. We do not want militarism, but it is surely preposterous to say that such training in schools as we refer to can have any such effect. At the present time boys are turned out without any knowledge of their duties to the country, ignorant of the principles of hygiene, and having little training of any value to anyone but themselves.

The Duke of Connaught paid visit to Aldershot some days ago for the purpose of making an inspection of the local gymnastic arrangements, more particularly in reference to the new system of drill, which has been introduced under the superintendence of Lieut. Langkilda of the Danish Army. His Royal Highness was very favourably impressed, and made known to Colonel Rolt, the Inspector of Gymnasia his satisfaction at finding the class under Lieut. Langkilda in such a high state of perfection. It may be taken, therefore, as pretty certain that the new methods will shortly be adopted by the Army Council in substitution of our own system, which has been in vogue for some years now. Our system, it will be remembered, was brought in through the exertions of Colonel G. M Fox, whilst he was filling the appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia. It had unquestionably great merits. The new drill first came under public notice in this country during the present year's Royal Naval and Military Tournament, when it attracted much attention, and it has been adopted in the Navy. Such advantages has it been thought to possess that it was decided to engage Lieut. Langkilda, with the idea of bringing it practically before the staff of the gymnasium at Aldershot. It is a great thing in his favour that it is found to be from medical point of view more sound than our own methods. An officer who should be in a position to pass judgment informs us that it "does unquestionably possess merits which the existing 'official' system does not." At any rate, it has been fairly and honestly tried under the observation of Sir John French and his staff, and as far as can be ascertained, there have been no adverse reports.

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Baroda, 23rd August, 1906.

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(Sd.) VITHALDAS CHIMANLAL,
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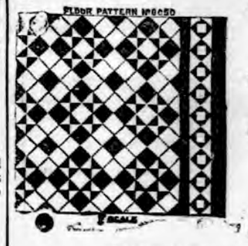
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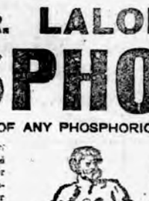

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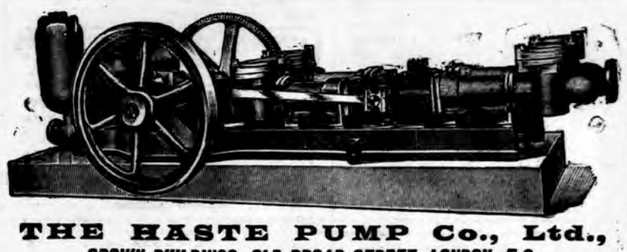

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